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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

DATE'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
1. Temp. 10-6 (40-41). Tomorrow variable
cloudy; temp. 8-4 (47-50). LONDON: Cloudy;
temp. 10-7 (50-53). Tomorrow variable; temp.
10-14 (50-57). FRANKFURT: Moderate;
temp. 10-14 (50-57). NEW YORK:
1. Overall Temp. 12-3 (54-37).
2. Fair; Temp. 2-5 (36-33). Yesterday's
1. 0-3 (32-23).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

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Kissinger Going Tonight to Help Talks in Mideast

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will leave for Egypt tomorrow night to present Israel's position on the disengagement of forces to President Anwar Sadat.

Mideast Talks Necessary for Consultations

S.S., Russia Schedule Strategy Meetings

By Henry Tanner

GENEVA, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Israeli and Egyptian generals studied their deadlocked military positions here today for six days to low time for their governments to make new political decisions.

The bargaining over the first up toward a negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict us moves back to Cairo, Jerusalem, Washington and Moscow. The negotiators, Maj. Gen. Ordeh al Qur for Israel and a. Gen. Taha Magdoub for Egypt, are expected to return to their capitals for consultation.

The recess of the deadlocked talks that began last after Christmas will give the United States and the Soviet Union an opportunity to nudge the parties over to agreement. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is going to the Middle East tomorrow night while Soviet leaders will be meeting in Moscow during the weekend with Egyptian, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy.

Informed diplomats said today that the Israeli delegation had not yet put on the conference table the plan for the disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces on the Suez Canal that Defense Minister Moshe Dayan discussed with Mr. Kissinger in Washington last week.

Egypt Appointed
The plan in its outline, however, is known to the Egyptians, he sources said. The U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Herman F. Pits, was present at some of the Kissinger-Dayan meetings and since returning to the Egyptian capital, he has been holding consultations with Mr. Fahmy and possibly President Anwar Sadat.

Basically, the plan is understood to include a withdrawal of Israeli forces to the mountain areas in the Sinai, about 20 miles west of the Suez Canal, a turning out of the Egyptian troops on the east bank of the canal and a buffer zone held by N forces between the opposing sides.

As informed diplomats have plain it, the difficulty with the plan does not lie in those military provisions, which already were proposed by the Egyptians at the military talks on the Cairo-Suez axis in November. The difficulty, sources said, stems from conflicting political demands attaching to the plan by the two parties.

Egypt stresses disengagement on an initial disengagement

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



FIRST LICKS—President Nixon, daughter Tricia and wife Pat give way to President's dog, King Timahoe, for the first taste of cake yesterday at Western White House at San Clemente, Calif. A small group helped President fete his 61st birthday.

No Change for at Least 3 Months

OPEC Decides Not to Cut Oil Price

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Major oil-exporting nations, after quadrupling their prices in the last three months, today promised stability over the next quarter, but warned that future price decisions hinged on the industrial countries' ability to control both inflation and the profits of oil companies.

Ministers from member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, often referred to as a cartel, met here the first three days of this week at an often stormy extraordinary conference.

It was called to work out a price strategy, consider entering a dialogue with consumer countries and discuss what the exporters should be doing with their swollen wealth for the poor countries of the world.

Main attention and most of the arguing centered on pricing policies. Prices are now frozen at least until April 1.

Proposal Rejected

The conference rejected a proposal to mark crude oil prices downward in line with the recent sharp increases in the value of the dollar, the currency in which most oil contracts are written.

As the dollar was falling six months ago, the oil exporters raised their prices to compensate for the additional dollars they needed to buy goods from Western Europe and Japan. But in drawing up future price strategy this week, they decided that a rising dollar value was only one of several factors that had to be weighed.

They assigned the OPEC Economic Committee to study the matter and come forward with recommendations on the level of posted prices that would be applicable on April 1. The conference responded cautiously to American initiatives for a dialogue between consumer and producer countries to discuss common problems.

Exchange of Opinions

The communiqué of the conference said only that the "exchange of opinions and information with the consuming countries about matters of common interest would be useful." This wording reflects the opposition of the more radical states, such as Libya, to collective consultations.

OPEC's Economic Committee is to make contacts with organizations of consumer countries such as the Executive Commission of the European Common Market and the Secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

President Nixon today invited foreign ministers of six Western European countries, Canada and Japan to attend a meeting in Washington on Feb. 11 to discuss a common program to deal with oil shortages. He sent personal messages to heads of state of the oil-producing countries, informing them of this meeting and suggesting a later international conference of both producers and consumers.

The OPEC today leaves the door open for such a meeting, though enthusiasm is distinctly lacking.

What the OPEC nations had to offer poor countries, especially those hard hit by higher oil im-

Negotiations Deadlocked 'No Progress' in Sight In British Coal Crisis

LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—

Negotiations to end Britain's crippling coal dispute ended in deadlock again today amid warnings from industrial leaders of an imminent worsening in the nation's economic crisis.

The leader of the miners, Joe Gormley, emerged from a two-hour meeting with the government conciliator, William Whitelaw, and reported that neither negotiator had much hope for further bargaining under the government's anti-inflation guidelines.

The word was "no progress" from both sides. And Lord Carrington, the government's new energy chief, said in a radio interview that no government minister could envisage a settlement outside these guidelines.

This left the government and unions stalemated on the 58th day of a ban on overtime by Britain's 270,000 miners. This, on top of the world energy squeeze, has brought Britain its worst industrial and economic crisis since World War II.

Opposed Positions

The "standstill" report on the miners' front came as Prime Minister Edward Heath and the opposition party leader, Harold Wilson, restated opposed positions in an emergency debate in the House of Commons. Legislators cut short their Christmas recess to attend.

Mr. Heath said it was still not too late for reason to prevail in a crisis that has forced most of British industry on to a three-day week, forced layoffs and caused serious shortages of steel.

But Mr. Wilson accused the government of handling the crisis—especially the miners' dispute—with a cynical calculation of its own political interest. He said Britain had never in this generation been so bitter and divided.

Labor members roared with approval when Mr. Wilson said that the miners were the "solid rock of social democracy." The coal men, he said, had a loyalty record second to that of no other section of the community.

The noisy debate came after Queen Elizabeth II returned to Buckingham Palace from a winter break at Sandringham in eastern England for a meeting of senior advisers which extended the present state of national emergency for another month—the third successive extension.

Rail Slowdown

The proclamation gives the government powers to keep essential services going. It was the first time since 1926 that a state of emergency has extended for more than two months.

On another industrial front, the prospect of an extended strike by railroad engineers—now in the 30th day of a slowdown that has harassed commuters—left experts warning of a possible two-day week in industry or extensive electric power cuts. About 75 percent of coal deliveries to power stations go by rail.

Mr. Heath told the House that the three-day work week had now saved about 1.5 million tons of coal and reduced electricity consumption by about 21 percent.

"To ensure we can, together, see the winter through without further major dislocations, we need to consolidate that achievement and rather better," the prime minister said.

He said coal stocks, whittled down by the miners' overtime ban, would have reached the danger

point by early next month if no restrictions had been imposed.

Mr. Heath insisted the government had no choice but to impose the three-day work week which already has thrown nearly a million people temporarily out of work.

Despite cutbacks, Britain's production is reported at 60 to 80 percent of normal.

Story, Page 7.

As soon as Mr. Heath finished his statement, Mr. Wilson rose to the attack.

"The whole government of this nation has been to blame all our problems on the miners and to try and turn public anger against them," Mr. Wilson said.

Test for New Cabinet

Spaniard Gets Death For Slaying Policeman

BARCELONA, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A young Spaniard was sentenced to death by firing squad here today for killing a policeman, it was officially announced.

The condemned man, Salvador Puig Antich, 26, a student, was alleged to be a member of the outlawed Spanish anarchist Iberian Liberation Movement.

The death sentence, ordered by a military tribunal here, must be confirmed by the military commander of the Barcelona region.

However, the death sentence cannot be carried out without the permission of the chief of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Political sources said a cabinet meeting on Friday to be chaired by Gen. Franco would probably deal with the case.

New Cabinet

The decision of this cabinet meeting will be of special interest since it will mark a key decision of newly appointed Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and the cabinet he chose last Friday. Mr. Arias was propelled into national leadership with the assassination of Luis Carrero Blanco by a bomb in Madrid on Dec. 20.

deliberately arranged so as to put pressure on the miners.

"It is not too late for reason to prevail," Mr. Heath said. "It is not too late to look to the future and plot our course together. Indeed, it is in the interests of the whole nation that we do so and do so as rapidly as possible."

As soon as Mr. Heath finished his statement, Mr. Wilson rose to the attack.

"The whole government of this nation has been to blame all our problems on the miners and to try and turn public anger against them," Mr. Wilson said.

HOPING—Commuters waiting for trains at London's Waterloo Station yesterday as train-drivers slowdown continued.

Saigon Apprehensive

N. Vietnam Bulldozers Carve Road Network in S. Vietnam

By James M. Markham

PLEIKU, South Vietnam, Jan. 9 (UPI)—North Vietnamese bulldozers are fighting a duel in the forested expanses of the Central Highlands. The bulldozers are winning.

As South Vietnamese commanders watch apprehensively, North Vietnamese engineers are swiftly expanding and improving a network of roads, lumbering trails that wind down the country's western flank, peeling eastward at strategic junctures.

In addition to the much publicized north-south axis of 375 miles known as Corridor 613, the Communists have developed west-east systems that, however thin, bring to life a nightmare that haunted American commanders in Vietnam: cutting South Vietnam in two.

"South Vietnam has been cut in two," commented one American here in the highlands. "But nobody has bothered to notice. The rugged west-east trails—'they cannot be dignified as roads,' one analyst said—appear to unsettle the South Vietnamese far more than does Corridor 613, because they cut off the main line of communication and government-held areas."

The Communists have reportedly not begun to move large quantities of men and weaponry on the main west-east trail that loops over Kontum city and down to northern Binh Dinh Province on the coast.

80 Missions a Day

But South Vietnamese propeller-driven Skyraiders and A-37 jet fighters, which are flying up to 80 missions a day in the highlands, have in recent weeks reported knocking out tanks, bulldozers and live-ton Russian-built Molotov trucks north and northwest of Kontum.

To the south of Pleiku, pilots said they had knocked out three bulldozers at a less-developed west-east system that is interrupted by the government-controlled Route 14 at a place called My Thach.

President Nguyen Van Thieu, who has become increasingly hawkish in public, has personally ordered his highland command to cut off the North Vietnamese road system, which the Communists themselves liken to the spine and ribs of a fish.

While fighter-bomber pilots have claimed some impressive successes—40 Molotov trucks in one swoop northwest of Kontum, for example—South Vietnamese officers say privately that their limited air force can hit only a fraction of the traffic. And other analysts say the Communists are still moving the bulk of their supplies down the established bomb-free corridors in Laos and Cambodia.

Quarries Dynamited
Analysts say the division-size 470th Transportation Group, a 4,500-man engineering unit infiltrated from North Vietnam late last year, is in charge of much of the road building.

The 470th is reported based at Chu Trong Mountain, 40 miles southwest of here, but its units are believed to be scattered throughout the highlands, working around the clock dynamiting quarries and widening lumber trails and unused provincial roads.

"Our troops can hear them dynamiting at night," one intelligence officer said.

With limited help from drafted Montagnard tribesmen used as laborers, North Vietnamese workers have succeeded in recent months in widening trails from Dak To to northern Quang Duc Province to about 15 feet and paving muddy stretches with stone.

The web of roads and trails is thought to have as much political as military intent, giving the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government a claim to a swath of territory.

To rescue a situation in Quang Duc, and to prevent the Communists from turning Route 14 to the south into a mere extension of Corridor 613, Saigon has thrown its entire 10,000-man 23d Division into the embattled province.

But this effort has demoralized

defenses in other parts of Military Region II, which encompasses all of the Central Highlands and whose vastness has always overextended the South Vietnamese. The exposed city of Kontum is now defended by a single 2,200-man regiment, and there are no regular infantrymen in Ben Me Thout or in Binh Dinh Province, a guerrilla stronghold.

Even so, Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Tuan, the commander of Military Region II, has been sending reinforcements to isolated government outposts that lie near the Communist road system, hoping to forestall the kind of overwhelming attacks that have occurred elsewhere.

The Communists would appear to have the next move in Military Region II. Different South Vietnamese commanders have different opinions about what it will be, but most appear to believe that the North Vietnamese will not attempt a major thrust in the highlands until the cloudy weather in March inhibits air strikes. In the meantime, they are setting up anti-aircraft defenses along the road.

The Communists' long-range goal is thought to be to connect Corridor 613 with Route 14 and down to the Viet Cong administrative capital of Loc Ninh.

But to get the road back into South Vietnam—it now takes a brief detour into Cambodia—the North Vietnamese will have a major fight on their hands for control of the heavily fortified town of Duc Lap in northern Quang Duc.

Cambodian Rebels Deploy Women's Combat Battalion

By Philip A. McCombs

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The insurgents who have mounted a major infantry attack a few miles northwest of this encircled capital include a battalion of women combat troops.

Interviews with six captured women soldiers today indicated that the battalion consists of 200 women and no men, and that the women are not used in subservient or secondary roles but rather as front-line fighting soldiers armed with American-made M-16 rifles.

Cambodian government officials who granted the interview with the captured women, said use of women by the insurgent army indicates its weakness and its desperation to find enough fighting personnel.

The women said in the interview, at which government officials were present, that many of those in the battalion were recently forced into service against their will.

Little Training
The six said that they had not received adequate military training, but had only two weeks of rifle and other basic training before being sent to fight in the current major battle near here.

One of the women interviewed was only 14 years old. Another was 16, and the others ranged in age from 17 to 22.

They said the battalion, formally designated the 123d Rifle Battalion, is commanded by a 20-year-old woman whom they called Noeun.

They said Noeun did not come to the battlefield on which they were captured Sunday but remained in the jungle where they were.

Search Goes On For U.S. Missing In Vietnam War
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Pentagon said yesterday that the attempt to locate more than 1,100 U.S. servicemen missing in Indochina would continue, despite a temporary halt following the attack on a helicopter engaged in the search.

A spokesman said the apparent ambush of the unarmed helicopter on the ground Dec. 16 in the Mekong Delta south of Saigon and the death of an American Army captain in the incident had made U.S. officials "much more cautious than we were before."

But the spokesman, Air Force Lt. Gen. Daniel James, said there were no plans to curtail the search. He emphasized that American diplomats would continue to press for access to unsearched areas.

Gen. James added that the North Vietnamese, who agreed under the Paris peace agreement signed over a year ago to aid in the search for the missing, have instead provided "one excuse after another" for postponing searches of more than 100 possible sites.

JACQUES JEKEL
Will have a sale of his sheepskin coat collection from the 14th to the 19th of January.

22 Rue de Paradis, Paris-10e.



THAILAND PROTEST—Students burn Japanese-made television set and other products to protest "economic imperialism" during Premier Kakuei Tanaka's visit to Bangkok.

Thai Students Demonstrate Against Tanaka in Bangkok

BANGKOK, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—Thousands of Thai students today demonstrated against the visit here of Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

The students, angry over what they regard as Japanese economic imperialism, picketed the airport and swarmed around Mr. Tanaka's hotel when he arrived from Manila on the second leg of an Asian tour.

Mr. Tanaka drove to the hotel in an official motorcade with the Premier's Sanyatammasak, who had welcomed him at the airport on the outskirts of the city. About 5,000 students, waving placards with such slogans as "Get Out, You Ugly Imperialist" and "Imperialist Monster Tanaka," besieged the hotel gates after police cleared a path to let the motorcade through.

The Japanese leader, wearing the flower garland given to him by Mr. Sanyatammasak, who had welcomed him at the airport on the outskirts of the city. About 5,000 students, waving placards with such slogans as "Get Out, You Ugly Imperialist" and "Imperialist Monster Tanaka," besieged the hotel gates after police cleared a path to let the motorcade through.

Almost Under Siege
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A group of plainclothes security men huddled around to protect Mr. Tanaka when he went inside the hotel. The students put the hotel almost under siege, waving hundreds of banners.

Police prevented them from getting past the gates and fences surrounding the hotel, where he will stay 48 hours on a tour aimed at alleviating concern over Japan's economic dominance in the region and to ensure continued raw material supplies.

Mr. Tanaka told reporters after seeing Mr. Tanaka to his hotel suite that he was not happy with the demonstrations and implied that he thought they had gotten out of hand. But he said that a planned meeting between Mr. Tanaka and a student delegation would take place as scheduled tomorrow.

"I have to let them see Mr. Tanaka so they can express their feelings," the Thai Premier said.

About 2,000 police were called in to protect the Japanese leader in what officials called the biggest security operation for a visiting dignitary mounted in Thailand. The demonstrations were the biggest seen in Bangkok since student riots sparked the overthrow of the Thai military regime last October.

Protest at Embassy
Tonight, students staged a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy here while others in northern Thailand forced U.S. Ambassador William Kintner to leave a university reception.

Both demonstrations were in protest against alleged CIA interference in Thai internal affairs. About 1,000 students massed outside the embassy after demonstrating earlier in the day against Mr. Tanaka.

Mr. Kintner was attending a reception at Chiang Mai University in northern Thailand when about 30 students marched in and burned a paper American flag in front of him.

American officials said that they also shouted slogans through a loudspeaker attacking the CIA, the U.S. military presence in Thailand and Mr. Kintner personally.

They said Mr. Kintner told the university rector that he thought it was best if he left the reception to avoid further trouble.

The CIA became the target of student and press attacks last week when the embassy admitted that a CIA agent had sent a fax letter to the premier calling for a cease-fire against Communist insurgents.

Malaysia Warning
In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian students were warned today against holding any anti-Japanese demonstrations during Mr. Tanaka's visit this weekend.

A spokesman for the Malaysian premier's office said that the government was not aware of any planned demonstrations, but he did not discount the possibility.

The spokesman warned that if the students tried anything, "the forces of law and order would come down hard on them."

Belgian to Visit China
BRUSSELS, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—Belgian Premier Edmond Leburton will visit China, probably in April, informed sources said here today.

Japan, China Near Accord On Air Issue

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said today that Japan expects to conclude a civil aviation agreement with China shortly, apparently removing the obstacle which has stalled improved relations between the two countries for over a year.

Mr. Ohira returned Sunday from a four-day visit to Peking where he discussed the aviation controversy with Premier Chou En-lai.

Since Japan normalized relations with Peking in September, 1972, the Chinese have demanded that Tokyo stop flights by Taiwan's China Airlines into Japan, before further agreements could be reached.

According to some Japanese officials, the government now believes it can get around this problem by setting up a subsidiary firm to operate air services between Tokyo and Taipei on a reduced scale.

Dummy Companies
The new firm would actually be established by Japan Air Lines, which is government-owned, the official said. In the past, the Japanese have frequently set up dummy companies to trade with Communist countries.

At the same time, the officials added, China Airlines, Nationalist China's flag carrier, would be allowed to continue its flights from Taipei to Tokyo, apparently with Peking's acceptance.

Suzumura Nishide, the chief cabinet secretary and government spokesman, said that during Mr. Ohira's visit, China had agreed to "understanding" of the difficulty with China Airlines.

The Chinese government has not publicly dropped its insistence that the Taiwan airline cease its flights to Tokyo and it remained unclear what private agreement Mr. Ohira and Premier Chou may have reached.

Trade Agreement
However, during his stay in Peking, the Japanese foreign minister did sign a trade agreement with the Chinese, despite their long-standing demand that such pacts could not be reached until the aviation problem was solved.

When the two countries restored full ties in 1972, they said that in addition to the trade and aviation agreements, they would also work out shipping and fisheries agreements, and then conclude a World War II peace treaty.

The foreign minister's remark today that Japan expected to conclude the aviation agreement shortly came in a meeting with Kohjiro Fukuda, the chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic party's foreign affairs research council. The council, a policymaking body, will be given the draft of the proposed aviation agreement next week for consideration, Mr. Ohira said.

Japan Air Lines presently operates 37 flights a week on the route between Japan and Taipei. China Airlines operates about 20 flights to Japan, some of which continue on to South Korea, Hawaii and San Francisco.

Seven Get Death In Plot on Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 9 (UPI)—A military tribunal tonight sentenced seven persons to death for plotting to assassinate Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and kidnap three members of the royal family.

Five other defendants, including two women, were sentenced to prison terms of three to five years.

The prosecutor charged they planned to kill the Shah and kidnap Empress Farah, Crown Prince Reza and Princess Mahnaz, the Shah's granddaughter. The hostages were to be used to obtain an escape plane for the prosecution said, and the plotters planned to demand freedom for political prisoners in Iran.

France Confirms Saudi Oil Deal

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The government confirmed today that it has signed a contract with Saudi Arabia for the delivery of 27 million tons of crude oil over three years.

Information Minister Jean-Philippe Leaut, who made the announcement, said France was holding consultations with other oil-producing nations in an attempt to make larger deals.

Paris and Middle East news reports have said the three-year deal is a barter agreement involving the delivery by France of weapons, industrial machinery and technical expertise, but Mr. Leaut would not comment on this.

He told newsmen after today's cabinet meeting that the government-consultative Committee on Prices, meeting with newly named Energy Commissioner Pierre Blandin, will announce price increases tomorrow for all petroleum products. "The increases will be effective immediately."

Mr. Leaut sought to minimize reports that France was asking Saudi Arabia to sign a 20-year deal for the sale of 800 million tons of crude oil to France in exchange for modern weapons. But he did not deny there were plans for a prospective oil-for-arms contract with Saudi Arabia or other Arab oil producers.

"We have had far-ranging discussions with oil-producing nations," Mr. Leaut said. The three-year contract with Saudi Arabia was merely an "additional" accord, he said.

Mr. Leaut said, "Riyadh (the Saudi capital) is tending with representatives of other nations" in what political sources said was an attempt to shunt off U.S. criticism that France was going it alone in the search for regular oil supplies.

Bonn Postpones Sunday Ban
BONN, Jan. 9 (AP)—The West German cabinet approved today contingency plans for a partial weekend driving ban but indefinitely postponed its application in view of the improved fuel situation.

Spokesman Armin Gruenewald said at a news conference that, on the basis of the latest statistics, the oil industry, the government at present sees no need to ban weekend driving for the next two months.

Arab production cuts, which as late as last month caused Bonn to fear a 15 percent drop in early 1974 oil imports, have eased recently, Mr. Gruenewald said. Oil industry now expects a 5.5 percent shortfall for January in

the East German news agency today accused the West of "deliberate interference in the coal-price matter and warned that this could result only in damage for the West German people and economy."

The controversy led to a meeting today between East German authorities and the leader of the West German Industrial Trade Union, Willy Kleinholdt, in West Berlin. The meeting produced no concrete results, and the East Germans stuck to their price.

At about the same time West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuette received Mikhail T. Yefremov, the Soviet Ambassador to East Germany. It was not made clear whether they discussed the new coal price.

As experts in West Berlin pointed out, the question at stake here is less one of price than of precedent. Even at the higher price, East German coal would be cheaper than West German coal, which would involve higher transport costs, a West Berlin spokesman said.

The precedent is one of East Germany's making a distinction between West Berlin and West Germany in its economic dealings. The Berlin agreement re-em-

phasized that West Germany has no political claim on West Berlin. But it leaves the way open for a continuation and development of the economic unity of the two states which has existed since the currency reforms in 1948.

With their differentiated coal prices for West Berlin and West Germany, the East Germans appear to be calling this unity, too, into question.

EEC Accepts U.S. Proposal On Oil Crisis
(Continued from Page 1) ing that Common Market member countries should not respond separately to the U.S. suggestion of a "voluntary" reduction of oil imports, the U.S. member grouping would be weakened.

However, there is some doubt in diplomatic circles here that the commission's warning will be heeded. France and Britain are already pursuing active bilateral contacts of their own with the Arab oil-producing countries, much to the annoyance of the Dutch and Germans, who are suffering severely from the Arab oil boycott of the Netherlands.

There is also some resentment over the U.S. suggestion to invite four of the nine EEC member countries: Denmark, Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The U.S. government was believed to have put out feelers to the West European countries, Canada and Japan before sending today's invitation and to have received agreement in principle from most of them to attend next month's meeting.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Nixon hoped the industrialized countries could agree on a common oil policy and that this then could be presented to the producing countries at a later meeting.

Also invited to next month's meeting was Emil van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which groups most of the world's developed countries.

The oil producers to which Mr. Nixon had suggested a later conference of producers and consumers were Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The European Commission is urging that a common stand be adopted by European community countries before the Washington talks take place. In the circumstances, it seems unlikely that this will be possible, but EEC foreign ministers will discuss the matter during their next scheduled meeting next Monday.

Meanwhile, the commission is working on a proposal for a common refinery price for oil within the Common Market. The price would act as a reference, that no member country would be allowed to deviate from it by more than 10 percent above or below the agreed norm.

The commission believes that this proposal must be accepted by the EEC if the undertaking made at the recent Common Market summit meeting in Copenhagen is to be fulfilled. This said that the EEC should "ensure the orderly functioning of the Common Market for energy."

Three-Year Contract

gasoline supplies and a 3.2 percent gap for February.

Spain Has Oil Talks
MADRID, Jan. 9 (AP)—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Algerian Minister of Industries Belaid Abdesslam met with Chief of State Francisco Franco today, reportedly to tell him Spain will suffer no oil cutbacks from Arab producing countries.

The two officials arrived here yesterday. They fly on to Rome tomorrow.

U.K. Aide Goes to Oman
LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—Lord Balmori, a Foreign Office specialist in Middle East affairs, left here today for Oman on a two-week tour of Persian Gulf states to discuss oil supply problems, trade expansion and Middle East issues.

East Germany Raises Price Of Coal for West Berlin 18%
By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Jan. 9.—East Germany has raised the price of brown coal to isolated West Berlin in what appears to be the first use of economic pressure against the city since the process of European détente set in.

Each side blames the other for the impasse, but from the facts available west of the Iron Curtain, the issue shapes up as a clear-cut case of discrimination against West Berlin, a city of two million situated 110 miles inside East Germany.

As of Jan. 1, when the yearly contract to supply coal expired, the East Germans suddenly boosted the price of lignite from 79 to 92.80 marks (\$38 to \$33) a ton. In a belated explanation of the move, they today blamed developments on the capitalist market. They said increased prices there threaten to damage the East German economy.

What called the West Berliners as much as the sudden 18 percent price rise was that the East Germans for the first time set a lower price for deliveries to West Germany. The new price to West Germany is 83 marks a ton.

Discrimination Charged
Previously, a West Berlin senate spokesman said, the East Germans had offered lignite at the same price to both West Germany and West Berlin. The new measure, he said, was discrimination.

Lignite is used for about half of West Berlin's domestic heating. Because of the city's unique role in the world, stocks of coal and other vital materials are kept on hand, and the East German cutoff poses no immediate threat. Nonetheless, West Berlin authorities found it disturbing, because it is the first measure taken by the East Germans since the signing of the four-power agreement on Berlin, in September, 1971, which has a direct bearing on the city's fragile economy.

The East Germans have, however, taken measures directed against other aspects of the quadrilateral agreement, notably the quadrupling of the amount of money West Berliners are required to change when visiting East Berlin, obviously designed to cut down on visiting across the wall.

The official East German News Agency today accused the West of "deliberate interference in the coal-price matter and warned that this could result only in damage for the West German people and economy."

The controversy led to a meeting today between East German authorities and the leader of the West German Industrial Trade Union, Willy Kleinholdt, in West Berlin. The meeting produced no concrete results, and the East Germans stuck to their price.

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At an earlier stage, officials had said that Mr. Kissinger would return to the Middle East only if there were a monumental impasse in the discussions. But Mr. Vest said today that there was no such roadblock in the negotiations at this time. U.S. officials said that progress was made in the discussions with Gen. Dayan and that the next step was to get a "concrete proposal."

It is understood that a remaining problem is the size and strength of the Egyptian force that is to remain on the east bank of the canal. The Israelis see the first stage of disengagement as a test of Egyptian readiness to make a durable settlement.

Expected Saturday
TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Mr. Kissinger will arrive in Israel Saturday night following talks with Egyptian leaders in Cairo, a government official said today.

Mr. Kissinger last was in Israel in mid-December during an extensive tour of the Middle East.

The two officials arrived here yesterday. They fly on to Rome tomorrow.

U.K. Aide Goes to Oman
LONDON, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—Lord Balmori, a Foreign Office specialist in Middle East affairs, left here today for Oman on a two-week tour of Persian Gulf states to discuss oil supply problems, trade expansion and Middle East issues.

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East Germany Raises Price Of Coal for West Berlin 18%
By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Jan. 9.—East Germany has raised the price of brown coal to isolated West Berlin in what appears to be the first use of economic pressure against the city since the process of European détente set in.

Each side blames the other for the impasse, but from the facts available west of the Iron Curtain, the issue shapes up as a clear-cut case of discrimination against West Berlin, a city of two million situated 110 miles inside East Germany.

As of Jan. 1, when the yearly contract to supply coal expired, the East Germans suddenly boosted the price of lignite from 79 to 92.80 marks (\$38 to \$33) a ton. In a belated explanation of the move, they today blamed developments on the capitalist market. They said increased prices there threaten to damage the East German economy.

What called the West Berliners as much as the sudden 18 percent price rise was that the East Germans for the first time set a lower price for deliveries to West Germany. The new price to West Germany is 83 marks a ton.

Discrimination Charged
Previously, a West Berlin senate spokesman said, the East Germans had offered lignite at the same price to both West Germany and West Berlin. The new measure, he said, was discrimination.

Lignite is used for about half of West Berlin's domestic heating. Because of the city's unique role in the world, stocks of coal and other vital materials are kept on hand, and the East German cutoff poses no immediate threat. Nonetheless, West Berlin authorities found it disturbing, because it is the first measure taken by the East Germans since the signing of the four-power agreement on Berlin, in September, 1971, which has a direct bearing on the city's fragile economy.

The East Germans have, however, taken measures directed against other aspects of the quadrilateral agreement, notably the quadrupling of the amount of money West Berliners are required to change when visiting East Berlin, obviously designed to cut down on visiting across the wall.

The official East German News Agency today accused the West of "deliberate interference in the coal-price matter and warned that this could result only in damage for the West German people and economy."

The controversy led to a meeting today between East German authorities and the leader of the West German Industrial Trade Union, Willy Kleinholdt, in West Berlin. The meeting produced no concrete results, and the East Germans stuck to their price.

At about the same time West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuette received Mikhail T. Yefremov, the Soviet Ambassador to East Germany. It was not made clear whether they discussed the new coal price.

As experts in West Berlin pointed out, the question at stake here is less one of price than of precedent. Even at the higher price, East German coal would be cheaper than West German coal, which would involve higher transport costs, a West Berlin spokesman said.

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Oil 'Just Staggering'

U.S. Firms Bid \$210 Million or Lease to Shale-Oil Tract

By James P. Sterba

ANVER, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Two oil companies, Standard Oil of Indiana and Gulf Oil Co., combined to bid an unequaled \$210 million here today to lease from the federal government a 6,039.7-acre oil tract in northwestern Colorado.

U.S. Firms Assail 'Utility Firms' Image Campaign

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).

Oil and utility industries are launching a propaganda campaign to picture themselves as allies for the energy crisis, a group of congressmen said today.

The congressional group, the Energy Task Force, said the campaign is "false and misleading."

The group said that the campaign is "a deliberate attempt to mislead the public and to divert attention from the real energy crisis."

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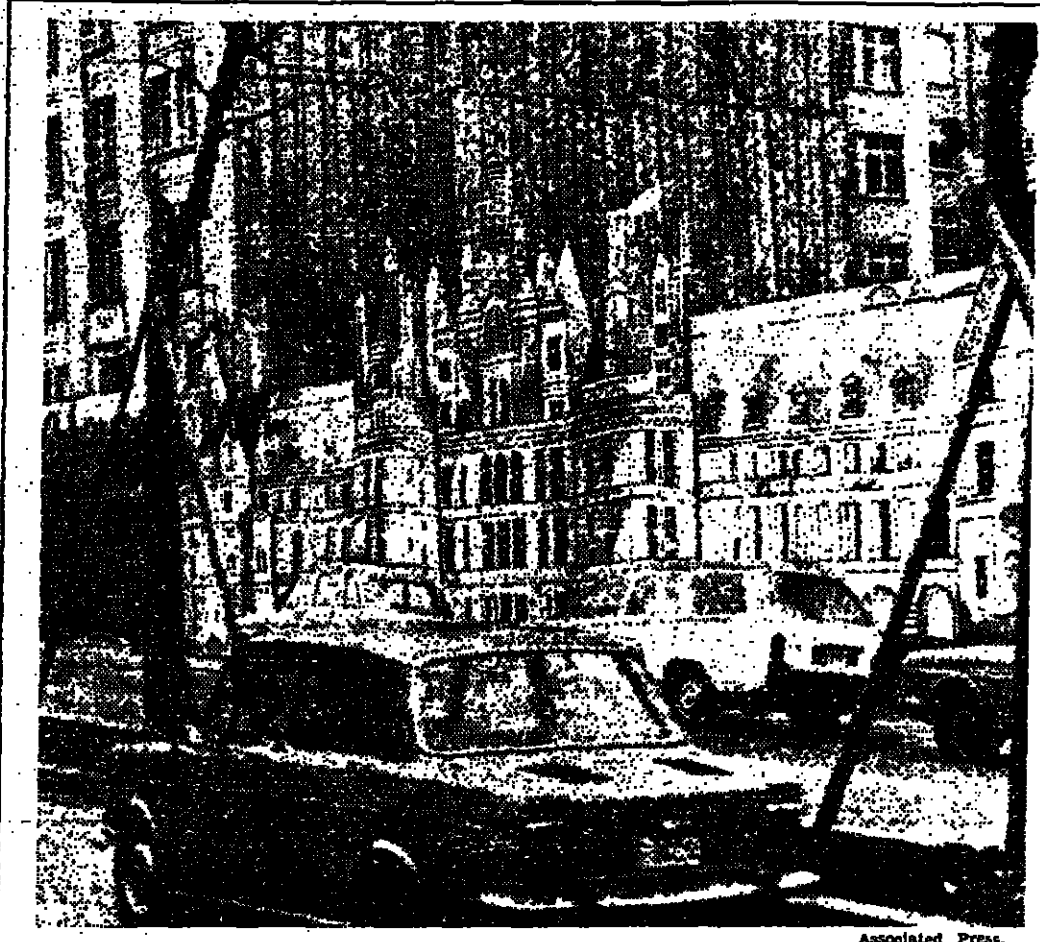
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FANCY FACADE—A Brussels contractor, promising tenants "eight hours of chateau life," erected this fence at site of new office building... of contemporary design.

Supreme Court Rules

States May Not Bar Ballot To Parties Advocating Revolt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).

States may not bar political parties from the ballot for refusing to renounce violent overthrow of the government, the Supreme Court held today.

The court unanimously struck down an Indiana law requiring the forswearing of violence, that had been challenged by the Indiana Communist Party.

Five of the justices, led by William J. Brennan Jr., found that the Indiana statute violated guarantees of the First and 14th Amendments. The law makes no provision, Justice Brennan said, between the abstract doctrine of violent overthrow and advocacy of action to topple the government.

"The mere abstract teaching... of the moral propriety or even moral necessity for a resort to force and violence is not the same as preparing a group for violent action and steering it to such action," Justice Brennan wrote in a dissenting opinion.

Justice Brennan said that the law was unconstitutional because it failed the constitutional test of equal protection.

In another case, the court said that passengers have no right to go to federal court in hopes of preventing discontinuation of rail service by Amtrak. A group called the National Association of Railroad Passengers had gone to court in an attempt to prevent cancellation of three passenger trains in Georgia.

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115 Seized In California Drug Raids

VISALIA, Calif., Jan. 9 (UPI).

Police said they arrested 115 suspects yesterday in one of the largest narcotics roundups in California.

Sheriff Bob Wiley said 95 sheriff's deputies and police, armed with 300 warrants, began making the arrests early yesterday.

He said that as far as he knew, it was the largest number of persons ever arrested in a California drug raid.

The sheriff said 38 of the warrants were for heroin sale, 150 for sale of marijuana and the rest specified other drug charges.

He said the investigation began last June and that the warrants were based on the activities of a single undercover agent.

Sheriff Wiley said it was decided to make the arrests in one raid because it was believed all the suspects were in some way connected.

Canada Seizes Hashish

TORONTO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Police said yesterday that they seized a ton of hashish and arrested five people in one of the largest drug raids in Canadian history.

The hashish was seized at Toronto International Airport. It was being shipped by air in 16 wooden crates from Beirut three weeks ago, police said. They said it had a street value of \$5 million.

The seizure and arrests were made when persons tried to retrieve the shipment, police said.

Hamburg Seizes \$35 Pounds

HAMBURG, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Customs officials have seized \$35 pounds of hashish discovered hidden in a shipment of raisins. It was the largest single amount ever confiscated in this port city, a customs spokesman said.

The hashish had a retail value of about \$2 million (\$1 million), the official said.

Vatican's Paper Is Sued for Libel

ROME, Jan. 9 (AP).—A genetics professor filed a libel suit yesterday against L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican's daily newspaper, for calling his proposals on birth control "abnormal."

The professor, Adriano Buzzati Traverso, had proposed that Italy's ban on birth-control advertising be lifted.

Mr. Traverso, in his article in the Milan newspaper, Corriere della Sera, also said he favored legalizing abortion in some cases.

The Vatican newspaper, in a comment signed by Gino Concetti, described Mr. Traverso's piece as "abnormal and degrading."

The libel suit, specifying no particular damage request, cited Mr. Concetti and Raimondo Mansueti, L'Osservatore Romano's editor-in-chief.

It's a Wingless, Rotorless Jeep, But Sky's the Limit in Tests

EL TORO, Calif., Jan. 9.—The precursor of a flying jeep for military and civilian uses has been tested successfully in tethered flight at the Marine Corps air station here.

Designated STAMP, an acronym for Small Tactical Aerial Mobility Platform, the odd vehicle was developed on a \$300,000 contract by the AirResearch Division of Garrett Corp. in Torrance, Calif., and Phoenix.

The test completed the first phase of the program—determining the feasibility of the Garrett concept with an enclosed two-man demonstrator vehicle that looks much like a Volkswagen on skids.

Garrett's demonstrator is a modified helicopter, without main or tail rotors, in which lifting power is supplied by a small turbojet engine that drives air downward through two side ducts.

Garrett contends that the STAMP foreshadows an economical go-anywhere flying jeep for military and civilian use, with a proposed top speed of 75 mph, a ceiling of 5,000 feet, a range of 30 miles and an endurance of 30 minutes, plus the ability to hover.

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Jaworski Has Withdrawn From Four Cases

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—In four instances in the Watergate investigations, the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, has withdrawn from personal involvement in cases because of possible conflicts of interest.

All involve connections to his old Houston law firm, Pulbright, Crocker & Jaworski. When Mr. Jaworski took over the Watergate investigations on Nov. 5, he cut all ties to the firm, which is one of the nation's largest.

In three of the cases from which Mr. Jaworski disqualified himself, the Houston firm represents those under investigation. In the fourth, the connection is less direct. The firm represents a client who is in a lawsuit with a possible Watergate defendant.

When Mr. Jaworski took the job, he announced immediately to the staff that he would excuse himself from the cases against a subsidiary of Ashland Oil Inc. and Oren F. Atkins, chairman of the company.

The case had already been prepared when Mr. Jaworski came to Washington to succeed Archibald Cox as special prosecutor. On Nov. 12, Mr. Atkins pleaded "no contest" to charges of making an illegal contribution to the Nixon campaign in 1972 and was fined \$1,000.

Company Fined

The Ashland subsidiary, Ashland Petroleum, Inc., pleaded guilty to the same charges and was fined \$5,000.

Two other cases involving possible defendants and the Houston law firm have not been made public. They are still under investigation, according to James Doyle, spokesman for Mr. Jaworski.

The fourth case involves a Houston-based farm group called the Marketing Assistance Plan. The group has asked the federal courts to stop the larger Associated Milk Producers Inc. from taking its members away.

Associated Milk Producers is under investigation by the special prosecutor for a pledge of \$2 million to President Nixon's re-election campaign made in 1970 along with a request to limit imports of competing foreign milk products.

Associated is also being investigated for an alleged pledge of money related to a plea of raising milk support prices.

Mr. Doyle said the special prosecutor has excused himself from the dairy industry investigation until such time as the lawsuit between Marketing Assistance and Associated is settled.

In all four cases, the overall leadership of the investigations has been in the hands of Henry S. Ruth Jr., the deputy special prosecutor.

Mr. Doyle said one other lawyer had withdrawn from a case because of a conflict of interest through prior association with a possible defendant. He said it involved one of the five top task-force lawyers but declined to identify which one.

Presumably, the Watergate special prosecution force is made up of 78 permanent employees, nine temporary and two consultants. The work has been divided into five task forces looking into main aspects of the scandal.

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U.S. Economy: What Went Wrong?

America's economic policy over the past three years has turned out far less successfully, of course, than its authors hoped and expected. Good economists repeatedly made sensible forecasts that went wildly awry. Yet, there is a pattern in the miscalculations that invites careful thought. The point of this observation is to chide neither the Nixon administration nor the economists, but rather to suggest the historic change that has overtaken the United States since President Nixon first announced his new economic policy in August of 1971. It seems a very long time ago.

The new economic policy, as you may recall, was a three months' freeze of wages and prices followed by the flexible controls of Phase-2. Its purpose was to curb inflation without impeding economic growth. Mr. Nixon was impelled into it by a rise of prices which, by the modest standards of that distant time, seemed intolerable. Consumer prices had been going up at an annual rate of 3.9 percent that year. Over the past six months, by contrast, they have gone up 9.7 percent, a figure that offers a judgment on the management of the whole exercise. Mr. Nixon's original decision to impose controls, like many of the decisions following it, reflected a wide consensus among professional economists of both parties in the universities as well as business. What went wrong?

In retrospect it is clear that no one fully anticipated the tremendous consequences of the next large step in the new economic policy, the devaluation of the dollar at the end of 1971. Here we come to the first clue to the nature of the most serious mistakes. They were based on good economic analysis, reflecting U.S. national experience for some decades. But they were wrong in matters of psychology and perspective that turned out to be crucial. The modest drop in the value of the dollar was, by every rational estimate, just the devaluation needed to bring our foreign accounts into line. Unfortunately, as we then discovered, there is more to economics than national estimates.

A lot of people abroad had come to think of the dollar as the absolute standard of financial security, and they were holding a lot of dollars. A slip in the value of the dollar, however minor, frightened these people profoundly. They began to unload dollars faster than any well-programmed computer would have expected. That incited speculation, and led in turn to the second devaluation a year ago and the long slide in the dollar's value last spring. The depreciation of the dollar has incited a phenomenon that could be described as a flight from money. People began turning their money into other forms of wealth, from gold bars and real estate to antiques and wheat and copper.

The flight from money aggravated a worldwide commodity inflation that began when all of the major industrial nations, for the first time in two decades, swung from recession to boom simultaneously. In the United States, this swing was fueled by Mr. Nixon's huge budget deficits in 1971 and 1972, which produced a rate of growth in America that

turned out to be more than it could sustain. That was the setting of our next large mistake: to sell off U.S. agricultural reserves with no thought of the effect on food prices.

America has run farm surpluses so long that it never occurred to anyone of importance in the administration that it could sell too much. The administration wanted maximum farm exports, partly to pull up farm prices before the election and partly to help balance U.S. foreign trade accounts. It succeeded in both respects beyond anyone's wildest imagination. Overshooting the mark, these sales doubled and trebled grain and feed prices with shocking effects at U.S. grocery stores.

Unlike the decision to impose wage and price controls, the decision to lift them last winter was highly controversial. But the magnitude of the error was demonstrated with a speed and force that few economists expected. Again, the reasons do not lie in the conventional processes of economics. They had much more to do with the psychological atmosphere. A lot of businessmen had been badly caught in the first freeze, and they were afraid of being caught again. They began to move their prices up. The trickle turned into a torrent that, by the end of the spring, forced precisely the second freeze that these businessmen had most feared. The attempt to put controls on food prices made matters worse, as it turned out. By the time U.S. food prices finally started to decline a bit in the autumn, oil prices had started upward. The U.S. wholesale price index for December, published Tuesday, shows the largest annual jump since 1946, when the wartime controls were dumped.

The 1946 inflation was tolerable, in political terms, because people understood why it was happening and, as they had shown in the election that year, they were willing to pay a price to get rid of controls. The current inflation is intolerable because people do not really know why it is happening and the economists, in the administration or out, can give them little comfort and still less confidence. The current forecasts have a watery and unconvincing tone.

Economists are much like weather men. Both take a great interest in why things happened as they did in the past. But their clients and their readers mainly want to know what is going to happen next. Meteorologists can take much time and pleasure in deciding why it snowed heavily on a certain date, five years ago, when it was supposed to rain. But the people who talk to weather men mainly want to know whether it is going to snow tomorrow.

The accuracy of economic forecasting now seems to be lower than it has been for many years, a circumstance that in turn feeds political uncertainty. One consistent source of error is the underestimation of the influence of the rest of the world on the U.S. national economy. The essential trouble seems to lie, not in technical analyses, but in a view of America's position in the world—and of its capacity to ordain its economic destiny—that may be obsolete.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Setback in Ulster

Northern Ireland's week-old Protestant-Catholic coalition government and the whole program for restoring stability and peace to all of Ireland have been jeopardized by the defeat of Brian Faulkner at the hands of his Unionist party council. Mr. Faulkner was obliged to resign as Unionist leader after the predominantly Protestant party decisively rejected participation in the proposed Council of Ireland that would link Ulster with the Irish Republic.

Mr. Faulkner insists that he will continue as chief executive of the new government; but his survival and the fate of the coalition now depend heavily on whether his 18 Unionist colleagues in the 78-member Northern Ireland Assembly remain loyal. This is a shaky foundation to depend on, for there have already been defections from Mr. Faulkner's "official" Unionists to rebel factions opposed to sharing power with the Catholics and to any official ties with the Dublin government.

The more extreme Protestant rebels view even an advisory Council of Ireland as a

first step toward reunification of the Republic with Ulster; and they charge that in agreeing to it, Mr. Faulkner jeopardized the province's organic link with Britain. Yet creation of the council was requisite for the cooperation of Ulster's Catholic minority and of the Dublin government.

The program for Northern Ireland is delicately balanced; and the removal of one element could bring down the structure. Mr. Faulkner has no alternative to persevering with the whole package, including eventual establishment of the council. To persuade his fellow Protestants, he will no doubt have to emphasize the council's limited initial scope and the related proviso that Northern Ireland's status as part of Britain can be altered only by majority vote.

Dublin can help shore up the Ulster coalition by a more forthright acknowledgment that it accepts that proviso, along with the vigorous action it has promised against Irish Republican Army terrorists operating from south of the border.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Russia and Solzhenitsyn

Perhaps the official (Soviet) commentators really do believe that the book is intended to harm the Soviet Union and undermine its relations with the West. Their own experience makes it difficult for them to believe that anything can be published primarily for its literary and historical value. What they fail to see is the damage that their own attacks do to the Soviet Union, and the

credit which Solzhenitsyn brings to it not only as a great literary figure but also as a moralist and historian searching for the truth.

Nations, like individuals, cannot find health without coming to terms with past sins, and they are usually respected for doing so. The Soviet Union's reluctance to face its past is one of the greatest burdens it carries into the future.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

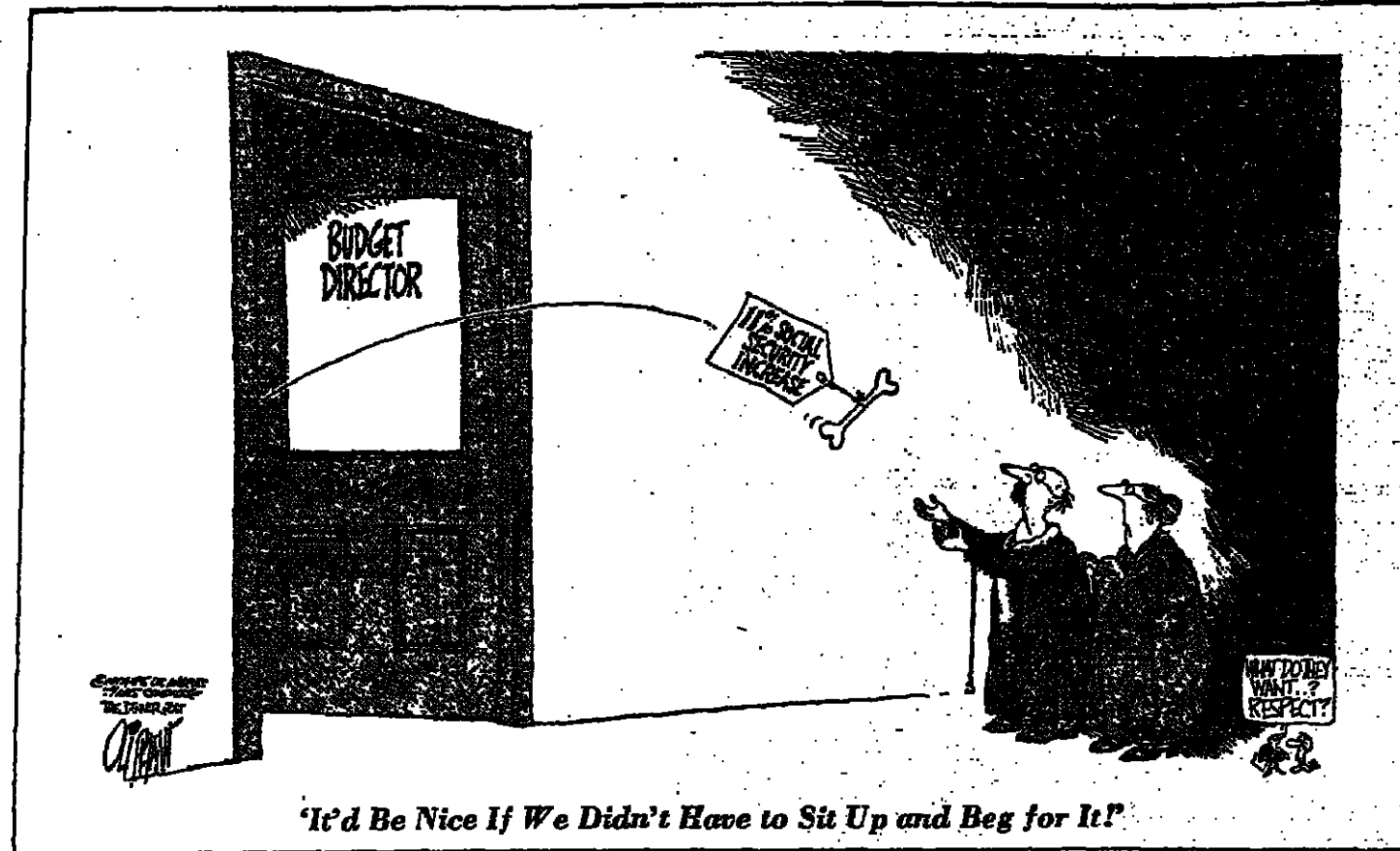
January 10, 1899

CHICAGO—Right now there is a real state of lawlessness here as a consequence of a policeman having been killed by a highwayman, and the police then being ordered to shoot down such marauders at sight. The chief of police has instructed his men that when pursuing a criminal who refuses to halt and resist arrest, they must shoot, and shoot to kill. The Chicago police all carry six-shooters, and know how to use them.

Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1924

LONDON—The king's speech to Parliament next Tuesday may be broadcast to the country for the first time. Arrangements are now being made for the broadcast and the question will be taken up by the cabinet tomorrow. "It is the king's voice that the people want to hear, and not so much the king's speech," said an official of the British Broadcasting Company. Everyone seems to take for granted that the event will take place.



The Forgetting of Things Past

By William H. Jack

NEW YORK—What America needs is a return to the bright and shining Camelot hours of John F. Kennedy and to the equally exciting New Society era of Lyndon B. Johnson. These were years to warm the heart of every true liberal—the good old days.

These were times in which chief executives exhibited an enormous wealth of guts and imagination. Witness what happened when Mr. Kennedy sent 16,000 military advisers to Vietnam and when this force mushroomed into a Johnson-directed shooting army of 575,000; the Vietnam conflict underscored the incredible failure of Republican presidents to father a war for us since 1898.

These were the fun-filled years when we experienced the exhilarating excitement of 40 missile-laden Soviet ships steaming toward a nuclear confrontation in an episode resolved only when Mr. Khrushchev chickened out.

Not all of the Kennedy-Johnson pleasures were associated with distant warfare. It was a fun thing to see more than 100 stars raging within sight of the Capitol. How splendid it was to watch people running every which way with loaded television sets, milk cans and smoked ham! How exciting to see firefighters get knocked from their trucks by stones!

Blood, Destruction

With the good old days given meaningful relevance by burnings in nearly a score of cities, the dead added up to more than 300 and the damage to more than a billion dollars. True riot-lovers enjoyed enough blood and destruction to last a lifetime.

It would be grossly unfair to credit all achievements marking the good old days to a handful of black militants. America should never forget the noble work of dissenting white students, for they were the real focus of all this happy turmoil. They blasted libraries, burned down classrooms, set fire to ROTC buildings and scared National Guardsmen to shock. They broke the jaws of speakers with whom they disagreed. They held captive and slapped around faculty people.

Can we ever forget these merry pranks? Can we forget they won so much front-page attention that some of the finest events of the good old days were very nearly obscured?

Take, for example, the theft of the presidency in 1960 when Richard M. Nixon was on his way to the White House. Our thoughts soar with pride when we recall that Chicago alone returned 100,000 more Kennedy votes than it had registered Democrat voters. We can still jump with joy at the memory of vote frauds in Missouri and Texas.

With real fondness, we recall these millions of "poverty" dollars that clinked in the pockets of deserving black politicians. We remember with pleasure those six-figure handouts to deserving white farmers. Best of all, we cherish the delightful memory of that now-gone 10 percent surtax.

Bay of Pigs

Some think the very brightest of the Camelot hours came when Mr. Kennedy withdrew air support from the Bay of Pigs, dumping the freedom-fighters and putting Cuba into Communist hands permanently.

In all fairness, we must note that one of the truly great landmarks was delayed until well after President Nixon took office—the event that the liberal press so delicately terms "the unfortunate Chappaquiddick incident."

Teddy Kennedy is the greatest! What other senator could plead no contest, accept a suspended sentence, set up the greatest cover-up in history by getting the records sealed, and then win as a reward the offer of his party's second-richest prize?

Unhappily he rejected the vice-presidential nomination. But the polls have installed him as a solid favorite now. This ignites a glowing spark of hope for the future. There is good reason to assume that he will follow his five liberal Democratic predecessors—Wilson, Woodrow Wilson, Roosevelt, World War II Truman, Korean war, Kennedy and Johnson, Vietnam war—and bring to

us all of the joys of World War III. For if Chappaquiddick gives us any message at all, it tells us that his unique strength of character and fine sense of morality ideally suit him to finger the nuclear button.

There is no reason why we should abide the colorless dullard now in the White House. This square ended the Vietnam war and brought our prisoners home. He flouted our wealth before "have-not" nations by being President when we landed men on the moon and brought them home safely. Under his leadership, the country has drifted into a deadly dull routine in which more people have jobs, automobiles, homes and

bank accounts than at any time in history.

Today, militant blacks and dissenting whites have nothing good going for them. They are a pathetic bunch of incentive-lacking goodie-two-shoes who fritter away valuable time studying, learning and helping people. They are even turning their backs on drugs and alcohol.

This man Nixon has even robbed us of life's small pleasures. You can no longer look forward to the thrill of getting skyjacked or of burning up the highways at 80 miles an hour. He even had the gall to suggest that it might be a violation of a black child's civil rights when we legally strip

away all of his defenses and forcibly bus him into a hostile environment where mean little white kids beat his ears off.

That's not all. He established cordial relations with both the Soviet Union and China, lessening the chances we will have all the fun of war. He funneled millions into Israel during his recent crisis, promoted a cease-fire and provided the framework of a permanent peace.

So let's get rid of him.

Mr. Jack, a retired public relations executive in Florida, describes himself as a "very conservative Republican." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Spending the Oil Money

By Peter Grose

NEW YORK—According to the joke making the rounds of the more cynical international financiers, Arab oil producers should be encouraged to use their windfall revenues to buy up the stock of great American corporations, and then the corporations could simply be nationalized. Beyond this Arab suggestion, there is little levity these days about the convulsions threatening the world monetary system, one of the more awesome side-effects of the energy crisis.

Scholars have dusted off their copies of Ricardo and Mill to "conceptualize" anew the interactions of industrial society with the sources of raw materials. New theories of a revised international division of labor are sprouting; the lines between the "rich" nations and the "poor" nations, so firmly in place for decades, are up for re-examination.

Serious analysis of the new financial situation created by the near-quintupling of crude oil prices in the past year has only begun, and things are not quite what they seem. To speak, for instance, of an outflow from the industrial world of \$700 billion—or some such audacious figure—over the rest of the decade is somewhat misleading. In the first place, much of that money would return to capital investment and purchases of manufactured goods. Second, these projections assume that the price of oil will remain constant over years—in fact, it

will probably rise and then drop below today's inflated levels. Finally, though it is hard to measure right now, demand for petroleum products has its elasticity, alongside the vivid elasticity of supply; as the price effects are felt, demand—over time—would predictably decline.

The Question

The question remains, and underlies the current threat of convulsions: What will the oil-producing countries do with their burgeoning billions, however much they manage to amass?

For some, notably Indonesia, Algeria and Nigeria, there need be little problem. The added government revenues can be readily applied to internal development programs which have long been stifled by lack of local investment capital. This year's oil revenues for populous Indonesia are estimated at only \$7 per capita; for Venezuela, \$350. The ambitious Iranian development program, the Shah's "White Revolution," can be accelerated somewhat in its target dates. Assuming that the leaders resist the temptation to acquire ever-shinier military devices, at least some economies and peoples in the Third World stand to benefit; some of the so-called rich countries' "foreign aid" would be channeled through the oil markets rather than the governmental dole.

The severe problem is raised by just five oil countries, all of them Arab: Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Libya. These tiny amass revenues well beyond their domestic requirements, or even absorptive capacities. Abu Dhabi, for instance, with a population of some 40,000, already has per capita oil revenues of nearly \$23,000. The World Bank estimates that the net foreign assets of these five countries, after deducting for maximum internal development programs, is rising from \$5 billion in 1970 to \$30 billion last year, to perhaps \$380 billion by 1980.

A prime target for investment of these revenues is the oil industry itself, within and without the producing countries' borders. Another would be projects for developing alternate energy sources, thus peering today's oil bonanza into the post-petroleum future. Venezuela has proposed creation of a new international development bank, to help spread the oil riches among less fortunate nations. Moslem leaders have already created an International Islamic Bank.

Panic

The fact remains that, for the foreseeable future, much of the new oil revenues will remain in short-term assets in the traditional financial centers. Already about 6 percent of world liquidity is in the hands of the Arab oil states. Something close to panic hit the money markets recently when the Arabs announced their intention to shift their funds to Arab banks, despite the specific statement that the transfer would be gradual. Soviet ideologists speculated gleefully that the long-awaited collapse of capitalist financial institutions was at hand with the threat coming not from a new world war, but from their own rich clients newly endowed with a sense of collective purpose.

But there is no reason to assume malicious intent among the Arab oil financiers—quite the contrary—and a conclusion more straightforward than economic apocalypse can be drawn: Over the coming years, the Arab states are far more likely to restrain their oil production than go on accumulating funds of declining value that they didn't need in the first place. Their motivation would not have to be political—as it was last October—but rather a show of economic good sense. World monetary crisis would be alleviated, following this line of reasoning, but only at the cost of perpetuating the world energy crisis. There is, of course, an answer to both: The world must finally learn to live with less oil.

R. TAYLOR,
Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

View of Basques

Henry Gilder in his analysis of Spanish politics (ET, Jan. 20), and recent news reports, generally, have given the impression that all Basques are inclined toward violence and terrorism. The assassination on Dec. 20 of Luis Carrero Blanco has been attributed to the ETA, a Basque separatist-terrorist movement, which should not be confused with the Basque nation as a whole. The ETA movement is a result of the Basque nation being forced to live under Spain's fascist rule, but is not necessarily representative of the Basque people, just as the Palestinian terrorists are not necessarily representative of the Palestinian people.

GLENN HEINEMUELLER,
Bilbao, Spain.

Leadership Paradox in Energy Crisis

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Now series is the energy crisis?

Well, government officials dealing directly with it exude a relaxed confidence. But those obliged to handle the economic consequences of the crisis exhibit a case of the jitters.

The resolution of the paradox is that, while the energy shortage is manageable in the political sense, leadership is required to deal with the impact on jobs and prices. So, given the absence of public confidence in Mr. Nixon, it is a deep question whether he can pull the country through this crisis without a bad recession.

The shining example of confidence is the federal energy administrator, William Simon. A day goes by without his holding some kind of news conference. He steps up and answers the most reasonable and difficult questions. His appetite for power is dimmed, and he doesn't mind telling everybody what to do. Before Christmas he even let Mr. Nixon know it would be bad form to take the presidential jet to his vacation spot.

The masses say Mr. Simon has been leading in the energy crisis. The crisis can be easily resolved. He has gone in for limits on Sunday driving, car pools and turning down the thermostats. The tough stuff, notably rationing, he has put off. His policy is a policy of trimming at the edges.

Moreover, his office has been issuing—in the weekly petroleum situation reports—a body of basically reassuring information. Voluntary conservation measures, according to the latest report, have cut the anticipated petroleum shortfall for the two weeks ending Dec. 21 in half. Imports—presumably of oil—lagged around the Arab boycott—were up by 400,000 barrels a day. There was only a slight drawing down of inventory—nothing out of season.

When measured against that sanguine outlook, the President's economic advisers sound like Hamlet stuttering his doubts in the face of the simple certitudes of a Fortinbras. Consider, for example, the figure being put by Herbert Stein, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr. Stein, in the past, has been noted for rosy predictions about the economy. But in the face of the energy crisis he has suddenly turned pessimistic. The other day he warned that during the first six months of this year inflation would be running "at a basic rate of 5 percent with an additional add-on for energy." Though the administration calculates that unemployment is due to rise by a percentage point to 5.7 in 1974, Mr. Stein said, "The economy might slow down more than we expect."

Equally out of character was Mr. Stein's attitude toward the council itself. Normally he disparages government intervention in the economy as clumsy and heavy-handed. But at a recent meeting of the American Economic Assn. in New York, Mr. Stein called for expansion of the council to deal with the task of economic planning. He said that, in the face of the energy crisis, a "little agency focusing mainly on manipulating fiscal and monetary policy" was "inappropriate."

No doubt, Mr. Stein has a more delicate job than Mr. Simon. Mr. Simon's basic task is to assure an ample supply of energy—which seems quite doable. Mr. Stein, on the other hand, has to deal with the impact of a very large price increase in a strategic commodity on millions of decisions by consumers and businessmen in the private sector of the economy. He has to make sure that economic activity does not plunge, that prices do not go through the roof, and that the economy is not skewed in a lopsided fashion by windfall profits to the oil companies.

But it is that task that is difficult. It is not impossible. If unemployment threatens, the economy can be stimulated through large federal outlays. Inflation can be contained through rationing and other devices. Heavy taxes can cut windfall profits. The trouble is that it decides about spending and rationing and taxes require leadership—presidential leadership. But Mr. Nixon, crippled by the continuing scandal of Watergate, has become a figurehead President, capable of dealing at best with foreign governments. He commands no confidence with the public or Congress. He reigns but does not rule. So long as he continues to hang on in the White House, the energy problem, a problem that is inextricably not all that difficult, can do terrific harm to the country.

Leader
Parade
Energy

Church Neglects Rome Poor, Slum Priest Writes to Pope

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A priest ministers to the shackled slum of the slum belt that Rome has charged in an letter that Pope Paul VI's diocese is neglecting its poor. The Rev. Roberto Sardelli also cited that the number of real estate agents in Rome, that city was becoming "a school of violence and arrogance," that percent of Roman women were prostitutes and that drugs were a refuge of the poor.

New Vicar a Liberal

This liberal attitude reflects the personality and philosophy of the Pope's new vice-general for Rome, Ugo Cardinal Poletti. A northern Italian who is close to Pope Paul, the cardinal has made plain that he is appalled by Rome's social conditions.

In a news conference last October, Cardinal Poletti pointed to the contrast between Rome's wealthy class and the mass of jobless and underemployed people, the inadequate housing, the lack of medical care and of provision for the aged, the large number of children in orphanages and other institutions and the "abysmal" rate of infant mortality—26 per thousand.

The slum priest, in his letter, accused city and church authorities of ignoring the plight of the destitute inhabitants of the ghettos on Rome's outskirts, where he has worked for the last six years. But he praised Pope Paul for having called Rome from India to carry out apostolic work in poor suburban neighborhoods here.

Father Sardelli conceded that Pope Paul's occasional visits to slum parishes, such as the one he has, are a desire to reach out from the Vatican, but said that these visits were marred by the ceremonial and security measures that surrounded them. The priest's letter said that the Pope "must make a choice and take his place among the despised of the earth."

The letter criticized some of Rome's parochial schools for enrolling mainly children of rich parents, "the oppressors of tomorrow."

Discussing what he described as the constant growth of prostitution, the priest asserted that spending on that form of vice in Rome amounts to \$45 per capita yearly, more than 100 times the average contribution to the building of new churches.

400 Are Rescued From Deep Snow In S. California

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Rescue workers yesterday began removing hundreds of persons from southern California mountains where they had been isolated by heavy snow. The same stormy weather dropped more than 7 1/2 inches of rain on lowlands in five days.

By midmorning, 400 persons had been brought out of the mountains in San Bernardino County, including 135 youths from a camp of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) near Lake Arrowhead.

The Southern California Edison Co. reported yesterday that about 2,500 of its customers in the mountains were without power because lines had been knocked down by snow-laden trees.

More than four feet of snow fell in the region and the San Bernardino County supervisors yesterday declared a state of emergency. A new storm off the southern California coast threatens to bring more rain and snow later this week.

Obituaries

Piano Professor Lev Oborin, Of Moscow Conservatory

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—A leading Soviet classical pianist, Lev Oborin, 64, has died, says news agency reported yesterday.

A professor at the Moscow Conservatory since 1935, Mr. Oborin was the first Russian to win a prize at an international contest—the 1917 Bolshoi competition—at the International Piano Competition in Warsaw in 1927.

He was also the first to perform many works of modern Soviet composers. An official obituary, quoted by ass, said Mr. Oborin "assimilated the lofty traditions of Russian music and its ideals of selfless service of the people."

Albert Hupperts
TOKYO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Albert Hupperts, 62, Belgian ambassador to Japan, died of cancer in Kio University Hospital yesterday, the Belgian Embassy said today. Mr. Hupperts had been hospitalized since Oct. 14.

His body will be flown from Tokyo Jan. 16 for burial in Paris, the embassy said. Mrs. Hupperts is French-born.

Mr. Hupperts was on his second tour of duty as ambassador to Japan. He first came to Tokyo in 1962, then served as envoy to the Vatican in 1969 and returned here in May, 1972.

Marvin Glass
CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Marvin Glass, 50, toy designer and founder of Marvin Glass &

Associates here, died Monday of complications following a stroke last summer.

He became interested in toy design through a friend who did animated window displays for department stores. They turned to producing animated cut-outs of Mickey Mouse characters. With his share of \$64,000 from that enterprise, Mr. Glass went into business for himself.

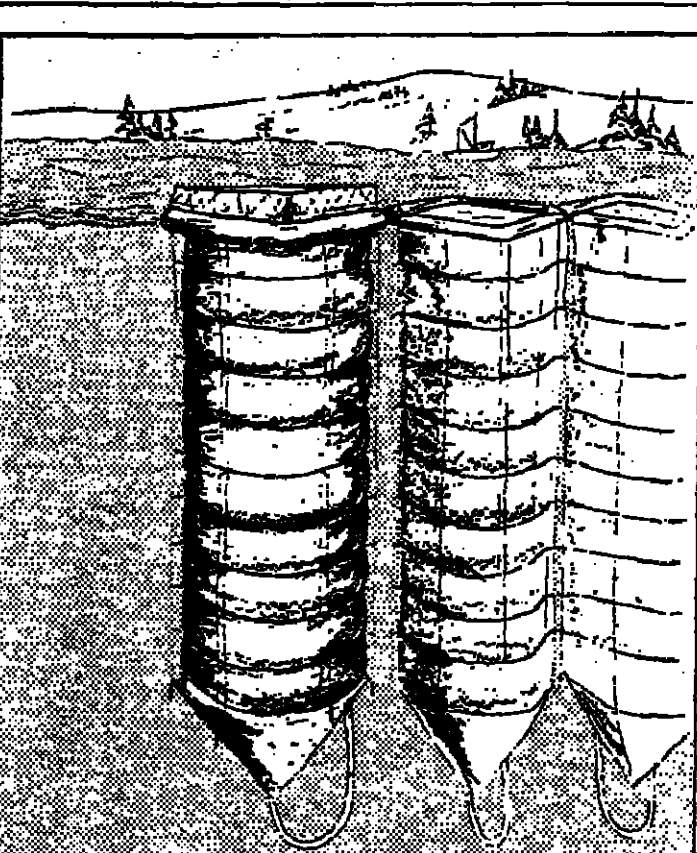
Some of the successes for which he obtained patents were based on sound effects, such as a plastic frying pan with bacon and eggs that sizzled, a toy time bomb that ticked and then produced a cap explosion, and a robot commander which on spoken instructions would release rockets.

Later he came out against war-type toys for children.

Mrs. David Sarnoff
NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Mrs. David Sarnoff, 79, New York civic leader, and widow of the former chairman of Radio Corp. of America, died yesterday at Lenox Hill Hospital after a brief illness.

For many years Mrs. Sarnoff was a leader in hospital and education causes in New York City. She was also an accomplished amateur sculptor.

Born Lisette Hermant in Paris, she came to the United States with her parents in 1916. She married Mr. Sarnoff in 1917 when he was a rising young executive with the Marconi Wireless Co. of America, the predecessor of RCA. Mr. Sarnoff died in 1971.



University of British Columbia—The New York Times.

UNDERWATER STUDY—Plastic 'test tubes' will be used for a major pollution project in British Columbia waters.

Gigantic 'Marine Test Tubes' To Measure Ocean Pollution

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Seven oceanographic institutions have joined in a multimillion-dollar international effort to assess the long-term effect on the ocean of pollution levels to low they are permissible in drinking water, yet are high enough, some fear, to wreak havoc in the seas.

To this end, six plastic bags, each filled with 2,500 tons of seawater, are to be suspended next September in Saanich Inlet off Vancouver Island in British Columbia. The bags, shaped like inverted silos, are 33 feet wide and 88 feet deep.

They then will be stocked with tiny marine plants and animals, and pollutants, such as heavy metals, pesticides and petroleum products, will be introduced into each bag. Similar experiments will be conducted in Loch Ewe on the coast of Scotland.

The six-year project is part of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration. The National Science Foundation has awarded grants for the first two years of the study totaling \$1,276,400.

The giant tubes will go to the four participating American institutions—the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California in San Diego, the Skidaway Institution of Oceanography of the University System of Georgia in Savannah, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Woods Hole, Mass., and the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science of the University of Miami. The project's total cost is estimated at \$5 million.

The project is known as CRPEX, for Controlled Ecosystem Pollution Experiment. Other participating institutions are in Canada and Britain.

Quarter-scale models of the plastic bags, or "marine test tubes," were tested last summer in Saanich Inlet, according to a report by the University of California in San Diego.

Forecast for 2000
As set forth by the Scripps participants, the project "is designed to help man learn the long-term effects of pollutants on marine life and to forecast what the world oceans will be like in the year 2000 if pollutants continue to be added at the present rate."

Some fears have been expressed that destruction of the drifting plant life of the oceans by pollution will eliminate a major means for replenishing the oxygen of the atmosphere. Even pariahs eliminated of some plants would undermine the food chain that supports the forms of marine life on which much of mankind is dependent.

The pollution levels, according to the California report, will not exceed those considered safe for drinking water by the World Health Organization's standards.

The drifting, largely microscopic life of the sea, known collectively as plankton, includes both plants and animals. The bags of water these organisms will be cultured in will be isolated from the surrounding sea but will be open to the air. The bags will be suspended from a floating framework in a honeycomb pattern. They were designed by Case Ecological Laboratories in Victoria, British Columbia.

Smaller-scale studies of the effects of pollution on marine plants from off San Diego and on algae from Saanich Inlet are being conducted as a prelude to the main experiment.

Scientific coordinators are Dr. David Menzel, director of the Skidaway Institute, Dr. Timothy Parsons of the University of British Columbia and Dr. John R. Steele of the Marine Laboratory Department of Agriculture and Fisheries in Aberdeen, Scotland.

3 Drown in Australia As Floods Continue
SYDNEY, Jan. 9 (AP).—At least three persons were reported drowned in northeast Australia and five towns in northwest South Wales were isolated today by floods that have covered road and rail links.

Floods have struck about a million square miles of northeast Australia. A rainfall of up to 18 inches since Sunday night has been reported in some places, with the heaviest in northern New South Wales and Queensland continuing to rise.

Collision in Holland
FLUSSING, the Netherlands, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The 2,215-ton Dutch destroyer Noord Brabant today collided at the mouth of the Scheidel River with the 18,704-ton British bulk carrier Tacoma City, tearing a 12-foot hole in the merchant ship. Dutch Navy officials said.

What Is Tearing the American Family Apart?

By Steven V. Roberts

Part II of a two-part series.

LOS ANGELES (UPI).—Divorce is almost always traumatic, but the impact can be lessened by the ability of today's woman to make her own way in the world.

As Tilla Vahanian, a New York psychotherapist, put it: "Women are seeking their own thing with more courage. And they're passing up alimony because they know they can earn their own living."

"Once children were almost a total bar to getting a divorce," said Dr. Irving Posner, a New Orleans psychologist. "Now with day nurseries and day care centers and a change in attitudes, that is changing. Now, parents feel, it isn't fair to the child to grow up in a household where the parents don't love each other. Previously they would have felt divorce was an immoral thing to do."

If divorce is easier, however, the more important question remains: Why is it happening? What is tearing the American family apart?

In some places, and among some groups, the reasons for divorce are much the same as they always have been—drinking or a lack of money, for example.

Temptations

But sex is another classic reason for divorce, and this area, more than almost any other, has been affected by rising expectations and temptations. Marriage was once considered an opportunity, sometimes the only opportunity, to have sex, now it is often considered a limitation on one's sex life.

"It's almost impossible in this culture to be monogamous," asserted Ralph Keres, the youthful author of a new book, "We, the Lonely People."

Just walk on a beach on a Saturday and watch the Bikinis—it's absurd. Go to a party and you have some talk about vaginal lubrication. It's like being at an endless and fantastical smorgasbord."

Women are as subject to this stimulation as men, and are increasingly able to set out their impulses. "There is more freedom for women now, many of them are working outside the home," said William Parker, a referee in the Domestic Relations Court of Dayton, Ohio. "Perhaps there is more opportunity for misdeeds for women than there used to be."

As one lawyer put it: "Familiarity breeds contempt." Social satisfaction is only one of the new demands placed on marriage. As Dr. Richard E. Parsons of the Exalen Institute noted, people expect that the whole range of needs will be met—companionship, intimacy, love, "peak experiences" of all kinds.

In a recent study conducted by the Family Service Association of America, 87 percent of the married couples interviewed said that "communication" was a major area of conflict in their marriage. The study found that 14 percent of the wives and 17 percent of the husbands said they were "trailing far behind."

Dr. Parsons thinks movies and

Two of the more dramatic shifts in the American temperament during the past five years are the increasing tendency of couples to seek divorce and the tendency of courts and state legislatures to make it easier for them to do so. At present one in every three U.S. marriages ends in divorce. In the second of a two-part series, Steven V. Roberts examines the divorce epidemic.

television have perpetuated a "syrupy sweet," over-romanticized view of family life. "The implication that a constant state of affection and unity in family life is actually achievable gives cause to rising dissatisfaction in one's own marriage," he said.

'Culture Tone'

The media's message is regarded as a major source of the "culture tone"—as Gary Bretnier of the American Institute puts it—in which "people are more aware of their emotional needs."

Another third source is the movement for human rights that started among blacks in the early 1960s and is currently flowering among women. Feminists have influenced many people who never joined their movement.

Dorothy Davis, a Los Angeles lawyer, remembers that when the first excerpt from Betty Friedan's seminal book, "The Feminine Mystique," was published in a magazine, "it caused so many divorces you wouldn't believe."

In a recent letter to The New York Times, Dr. Paul E. Kaunitz, a Connecticut psychiatrist, said that he had witnessed a "disturbing" increase in recent years of women seeking divorces "in the absence of customary reasons."

"The plaint of the wives," he said, "has been consistent: 'I must find my identity; I must

no longer be a slave and a prostitute. I must find my independence.'"

The "cultural tone" that raises new expectations for marriage flows from still another source: what has been called the new or "humanistic" psychology. The Gestalt theories of the late Fritz Perls are probably the most influential in the field.

The basic message transmitted by the new psychology was summarized by Dr. Parson, one of the early leaders of the movement.

"You are a beautiful, unique human being, fully worthy, with potential beyond your wildest imagination. Moreover, you've got to get yourself into the driver's seat. You are responsible for yourself. If you are hurting, fix it! Take action! No one will do it for you."

"But what action can a person take in life?" Dr. Parson adds: "Many of the important things—race, IQ, health, even your job—you don't have control over. The one thing you do have control over is your marriage. You can pick up the phone, get a lawyer and get a divorce."

This adds up to a very powerful message.

At a time when traditional sources of moral authority, from the church to the state, have lost much of their power, the psychologists can become a priest, preaching a gospel of salvation through personal gratification, and sanctioning almost any action needed to reach that state of grace, including divorce.

For many, the concept of sin has been reversed. Once you were prohibited from indulging yourself, now, fortunately or unfortunately, you are scorned for not doing so.

The first article in this series appeared yesterday.

DANCE—Reviving Great Romantics With Limited Resources

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The dance audience is growing everywhere, and with it the importance of ballet troupes attached to opera companies, and the natural temptation for these relatively limited troupes to tackle—with varying degrees of nerve and imagination—the great romantic ballets conceived for and maintained by the world's great classical companies.

Two recent manifestations of this phenomenon had some things in common—full houses and an effort to adapt the traditions of well-known works to the exigencies of limited resources. In Frankfurt, the new ballet director Alfonso Catá and his maître de ballet Kent Stowell have revised and rethought "Sleeping Beauty" in terms of their 30-member troupe. In Nancy, Louis Ducreux, director of the Grand Théâtre, has transferred from Marseilles his collaboration with Rosella Hightower to create an embryonic ballet company and—

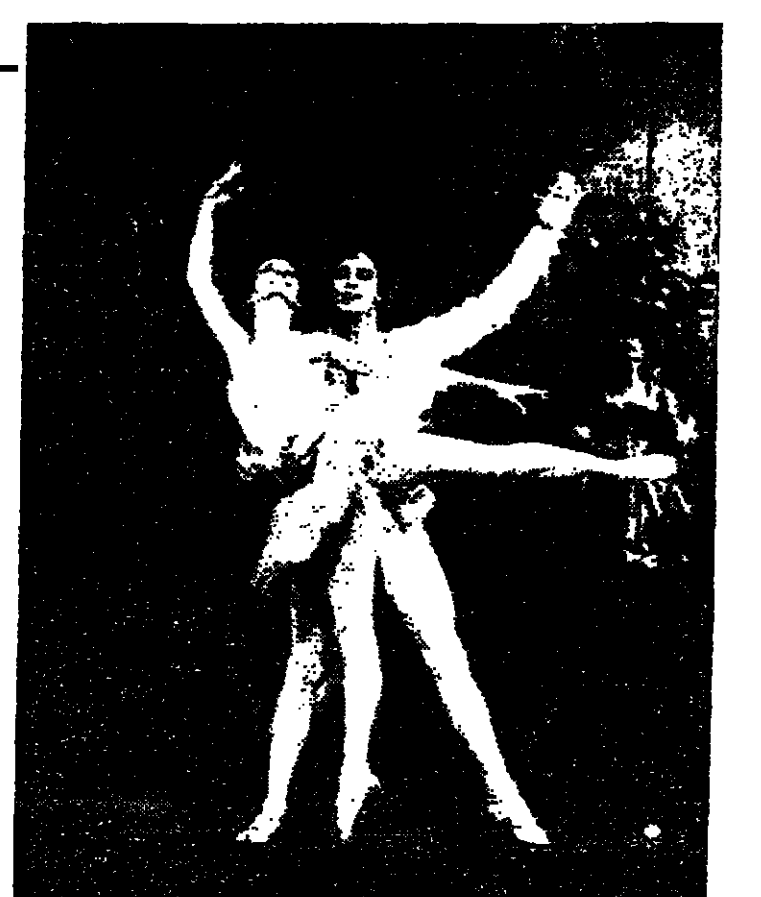
with far fewer local resources than the German troupe—mount two performances last weekend of "Swan Lake," with Maima Gielgud as Odette-Odile.

In Frankfurt, Catá had to borrow his Aurora, Judith Reyn, from Stuttgart, and his Prince, Denys Ganio, from Roland Peet, and require his six fairies to fulfill the function of the corps de ballet he does not have. But he went further than cutting back Peet's to the limitations of his dancers, and delivered an inventive, compact, sensible and danceable version of the ballet.

In the prologue, the early 17th-century world is separated from the world of the fairies, who arrive to bestow their gifts on Aurora after the earth people have gone to bed and the palace has dissolved into starchy night. Carabosse is no longer a grotesque character part, but a fully choreographed one, danced very incisively by Anne Benna Sims. The two worlds merge only after the commotion caused by Carabosse apparently arouses the household.

Among the most appealing parts of this version is the opening of Act II, leading up to the vision scene, in which the fairies disguise themselves and mime the story of Aurora's death-sleep for the Prince. The Prince's encounter with Carabosse at Aurora's bedside is fully choreographed, requiring the firm intervention of the Good (Lilac) Fairy to defeat the Bad (Carabosse).

What cause for disappointment there is in this version comes mainly in the final act, for in which Carabosse apparently does not have the dancers for all the fairy-tale variations. It opens not with a great procession of courtiers, but with two giant mirrors (the designer is Ekkehard Grubler) in which Aurora and the Prince are shown preparing themselves for the wedding ceremony. What follows are merely the Bluebird variations and the grand pas de deux (which with the Rose Adagio are the main



Judith Reyn and Denys Ganio in "Sleeping Beauty."

Petipa's retentions). Grubler's sets use a lot of pavilions and cages, and a giant mirror in the final act helps to relieve the feeling of underpopulation as the dancers are reflected in front of the sparse court.

Nancy Ballet
In Nancy, the main interest was in Maima Gielgud's Odette-Odile.

She has been dancing the role for something more than a year now, and is still growing into it. But she has the strong personality to make herself tell in the dual role, and this will only become stronger as she relies on technique instead of facial expression a leftover of her years with Bejart to put over the dramatic Victor Roma from Budapest was a solicitous partner, but the dimky stage did not permit the veteran dancer to do much more than sketch out his role.

Here, deviations from tradition might profitably have had a closer relationship to the technical limitations of the available dancers. The Act II ballet sequences were more or less a shambles—although doubtless invaluable experience to the Hightower pupils—while the revisions of the final act were more congenial to the technical limitations of the company. Particularly in the first act, the expansion of the role of the prince—well-danced and "presumably" choreographed by Gheorghe Ciurulescu—provided an effective deviation from the usual Petipa-Ivanov staging.

Waverley Root

Celeriac: A Relatively New Food

Celeriac, also known as celerly root, knob celery, root celery and turnip-rooted celery and scientifically as *Apium graveolens* variety *rapaceum*, is a modification of ordinary celery in which it is not the stem which has been developed for eating, but the root, swollen into the shape of an untidy turnip. It has the flavor of celery, somewhat muffled by the fleshy texture common to root vegetables.

Celeriac is a comparatively new food, apparently created no earlier than Renaissance times and first described in a botanical encyclopedia, "Historia Universalis Plantarum Nova et Absolutissima," by the 16th-century French naturalist Jean Bauhin, who called it *scilinum tuberosum*, aromatic tuber. At first received as no more than an amusing curiosity, it caught the fancy of German market gardeners, who took the lead in perfecting it to such an extent that in Germany it is known not only by its dictionary name, *Sellerieknoblen*, but also as "Erfurt celery," from the place where it is supposed to have been developed. To this day it is eaten most widely in Germany and the Scandinavian countries, though it is by no means disdained in France, where it is *céleri-rave*, nor in Italy, where it is *sedano rapa*.

How to Cook It
Celeriac is treated as most other root vegetables, peeled, boiled, and served quartered or sliced; in my own home, where we often eat it with chicken, we slice it after boiling and sauté it in chicken gravy. Leftover slices are excellent cold, in salads, while the leaves provide the same flavoring for other dishes as ordinary celery. Like most root vegetables, celeriac is also easy to keep in good condition for a considerable time: dried, it loses some of the sharpness of its smell and flavor, but conserves its other properties.

Celeriac has a higher food value than ordinary celery, of which it has all the advantages, and it is practically devoid of the indigestible cellulose contained in the fibrous celery stalks. It is also considered superior to ordinary celery in folk medicine, which attributes to the more familiar form more merit than it deserves. Real or imaginary, they are all supposed to be positive.

For Collins Publishers, the British company is one of the large publishing houses in the world, selling religious books, Bibles, children's books, dictionaries and popular reference titles.

U.K. Publishers Take Over Major U.S. Business

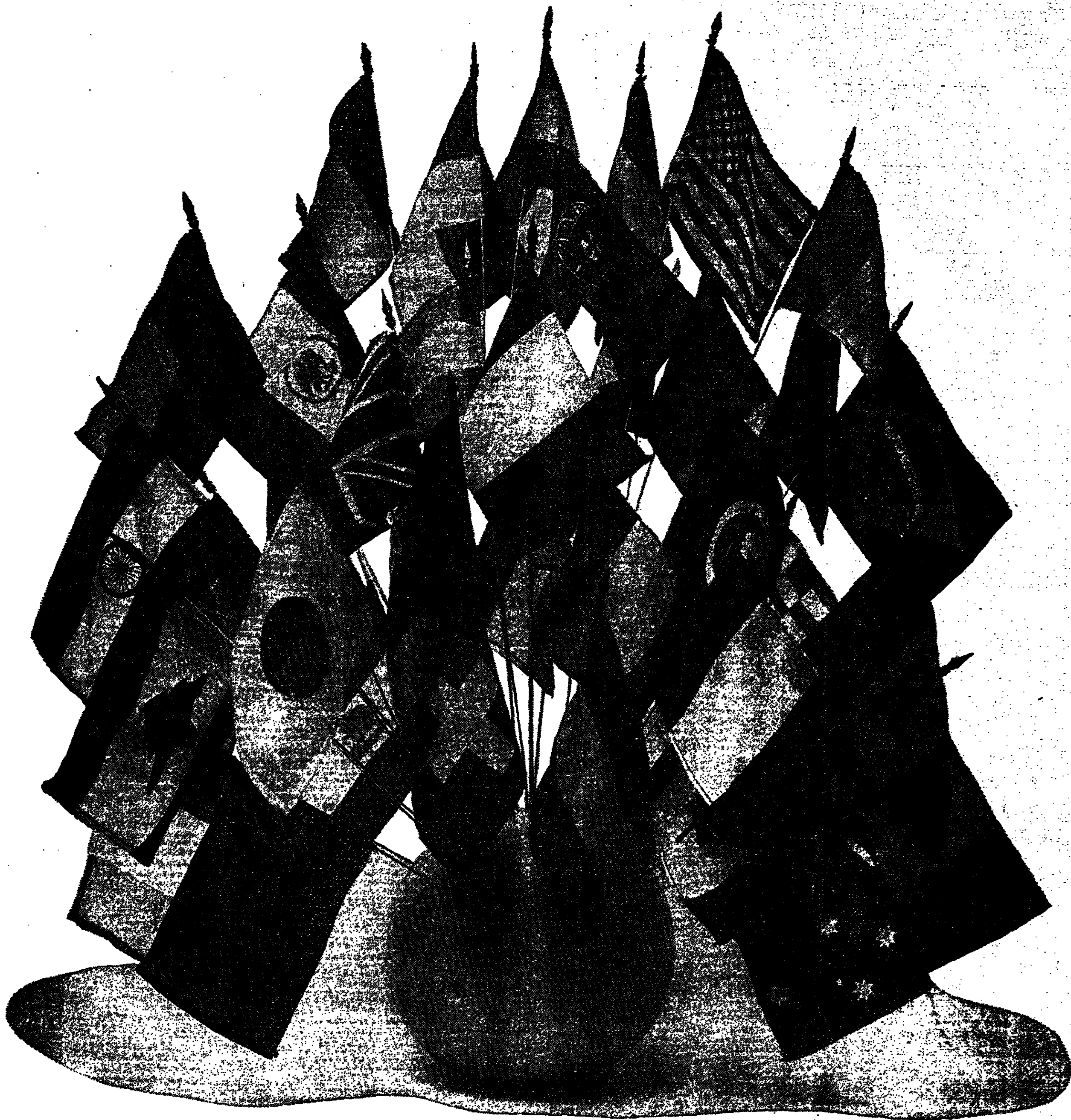
NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI).—In a major transaction that almost completely phases out the once prestigious World Publishing Company, the Cleveland-based American firm has sold its \$10 million a year Bible and dictionary business to Collins Publishers of London and Glasgow, Ltd.

World Publishing, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Times Mirror Company of Los Angeles, has been the largest publisher in the world of Bibles, both in quantity and dollar sales. Its Webster's "New World Dictionary" is quantitatively the largest selling dictionary.

As for Collins Publishers, the British company is one of the large publishing houses in the world, selling religious books, Bibles, children's books, dictionaries and popular reference titles.

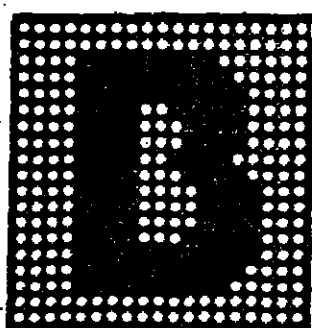
Traditional
SCOTCH with
age appeal

HOUSE
OF
LORDS
8 years old

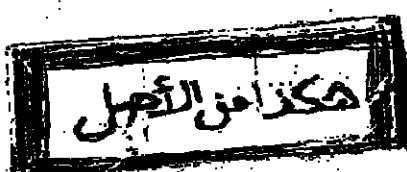


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Dollar Dips in Germany As Bonn and Bank Act

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 9 (WP).—After a succession of dramatic rises in value against the deutsche mark, the dollar moved into a relatively sharp downward trend on the foreign exchange market today.

Financial sources credited the reversal to a number of factors, including the West German government and central bank. Chief among them was the announcement that Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt plans to lift Bonn's foreign exchange controls in the near future.

German Gap In Payments Is Narrowed

FRANKFURT, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The surplus in West Germany's basic payments balance declined to a preliminary 904 million deutsche marks in November from a revised 2,082 billion DM in October, the Bundesbank said today. In November 1973, the surplus was 445 million DM.

In the first 11 months of 1973, the surplus amounted to a preliminary 9,707 billion DM, down from a surplus of 12,742 billion DM in the year earlier period.

The basic balance, considered a key indicator for the country's payments situation, takes into consideration only the current account—trade and "invisibles"—and long-term capital movements.

The overall balance, reflecting all payments positions, produced a preliminary deficit of 2,402 billion DM in November, against a deficit of 785 million DM in October and a deficit of 1,113 billion DM in November 1973.

The 11-month overall balance showed a preliminary surplus of 27,891 billion DM, up from a surplus of 18,114 billion DM a year earlier.

The current account, an important indicator within the basic balance, produced a preliminary surplus of 1,716 billion DM in November, down from a revised surplus of 2,134 billion DM in October but up from a surplus of 93 billion DM in November 1973.

For the 11-month period, current accounts showed a preliminary surplus of 3,125 billion DM, up sharply from a surplus of 662 million DM in the like 1973 period.

Long-term capital transactions produced a preliminary outflow of 812 million DM in November, down from a revised outflow of 75 million DM in October and down from a surplus of 850 million DM in November a year ago.

The 11-month long-term capital transactions balance produced a surplus of 1,582 billion DM, down sharply from a surplus of 13,404 billion DM in the like 1973 period.

But the biggest impact, in the view of banking and economic experts, came from the news that Mr. Schmidt's under secretary, Karl Prohl, had outlined to the cabinet today plans for gradual removal of the foreign exchange controls introduced in 1972 when Bonn was trying to stem a rush into the mark from the then weakening dollar.

Government sources said Mr. Schmidt had decided that the controls had served their purpose, namely to prevent the mark from becoming too expensive a currency, and were no longer needed now that the situation has

U.K. Output Said 60-80% Of Normal

Industry Group Says Jobless Rate Is 10%

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—British companies on the three-day work week are achieving 60 to 80 percent of normal output, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said today, estimating that the actual number of workers laid off is now over 10 percent of the total work force.

A spokesman for Britain's major business organization said that about two-thirds of the manufacturing industry is restricted to the three-day work week begun at the start of this month. The spokesman said he had "no quarrel with estimates that the total economic output may be less than 80 percent of normal by the end of January."

The CBI has received some reports that export orders have been lost or not made due to the economic crisis, but the spokesman could not give figures on these losses.

The spokesman said "some firms are ahead—struggling to exist"—but that so far the traditional relationship between banks and clients had been sufficient to handle the situation. He said banks had not reported any major increase in requests for loans or credits.

Total May Be 3 Million Government figures on workers "temporarily stopped" and applying for unemployment benefits has now risen to over 400,000, but the CBI believes the actual number of jobless on any one day may now exceed three million persons. The total work force is about 25 million.

Besides those applying for unemployment benefits, the total number of jobless includes those receiving guaranteed wages, almost half a million women not receiving unemployment benefits and people already jobless before the crisis began. The jobless rate in November, the latest month for which figures are available, was 600,000, or about 2 percent of the work force.

The CBI spokesman said that the longer the present situation goes on "the worse it will get." The economy is suffering from a ban on overtime by miners in a pay dispute, a dispute any number of other industries are following. The government imposed the three-day work week to conserve energy resources.

The CBI believes that the major problem for the economy at present is the steel industry, where production may be cut even below the current rate of 50 percent of normal output. The CBI spokesman said he expects major steel shortages to appear in the next few weeks.

Board Dissolved At Alfa After Row Over Expansion

MILAN, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—The board of directors of Italy's state-controlled Alfa Romeo motor company has been dissolved following the resignation of seven of its 13 members, a company spokesman said today.

The move follows a dispute between board chairman Giuseppe Luraghi and the seven over the company's expansion and investment policy.

The seven directors wanted a new plant to be built by Alfa in the depressed south of Italy to produce 70,000 cars a year.

But Mr. Luraghi and five others argued that this was not justified in the present economic climate and that any production increases should be brought about by expanding the company's existing plant at Arese, near Milan.

The affair has been interpreted by several Italian newspapers as an attempt by the Christian Democrat party, senior partner in the government coalition, to oust Mr. Luraghi, a Socialist. Most of the board members who resigned are Christian Democrats.

A special meeting of shareholders will be held on Jan. 24 to decide the next step.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Volkswagen Reports Higher Sales

Volkswagen group sales rose to more than 17 billion deutsche marks in 1973 from 15,986 billion in 1972, while car sales rose to about 3.3 million units from 2,192,524, the company reports. The parent's sales rose to about 11.8 billion marks from 10,398 billion in 1972 and the parent's earnings rose slightly in 1973 from 88.4 million marks in 1972 but were still unsatisfactory, VW says. The firm notes that the changes in parties during 1973 caused substantial cost increases that were only partly offset by price increases. VW points out that it was able to hold its sales in Europe at 1973 levels only by accepting lower earnings on each unit sold.

Barclays Unit to Buy N.Y. Bank

Barclays Bank of New York, after one abortive attempt to acquire a suburban bank, received approval from the New York State banking department to acquire First Westchester National Bank of New Rochelle. Barclays Bank is a subsidiary of Barclays Bank Ltd. of London. The transaction is subject to approval by First Westchester shareholders and by the Federal Reserve Board.

Maxwell Group Bids for Pergamon

Singer & Friedlander, a London merchant bank, announced a bid by the Robert Maxwell group to

take over Pergamon Press Ltd. The offer is 11 pence for each 10-pence ordinary share. Mr. Maxwell and his family own about 27 percent of Pergamon's shares. The offer is subject to a sufficient number of shares being tendered for Mr. Maxwell to gain control of the scientific journal and book publishing firm. The bid is also conditional on receiving government approval and Pergamon board agreement by Jan. 18 to recommend the offer.

Algeria Said Ordering Gas Tankers

Algeria has ordered five liquefied natural gas tankers worth over 2 billion dinars (about \$240 million) from French shipbuilding firms, El-Moudjahid, the government-owned newspaper, reports. The agreement, signed Dec. 23, involves carriers with a capacity of 125,000 cubic meters. Two will be built by Chantiers de la Ciotat, two by Constructions Navales et Industrielles de la Mediterranee and one by Chantiers de l'Atlantique, the newspaper says. The orders are conditional on "financing arrangements" which the newspaper says may be settled by month-end. The newspaper points out that under the contracts already signed for deliveries of huge quantities of natural gas to the United States and Europe, Algeria has reserved the right to ship 50 percent of deliveries. Algeria currently has one gas tanker with a capacity of 45,000 cubic meters.

Dow Index Plunges 27 In Heavy N.Y. Selling

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—Heavy selling battered the New York Stock Exchange today with brokers reporting general concern about the economic outlook.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 27.99 points to 894.79. About 1,320 issues closed lower on the day with about 250 gaining.

Trading was active, with volume at 18.07 million shares compared with 19.66 million yesterday.

Brokers related the heavy selling in part to inflation. The government reported that wholesale prices continued to rocket higher in December. Brokers said selling was also due to a report that soaring oil prices could cause severe trade deficits with a major Western industrialized nation.

Analysts added that the market showed the effects of an AP-DJ report that corporate foreign earnings expansion is threatened by slowdowns or recessions in Japan and Europe.

In the gold group, Dome Mines fell 8 3/4 to 173. Homestake Mining 6 to 87 3/8. ASA 3 3/8 to 78, and Campbell Red Lake 6 1/8 to 88 7/8.

Among the oils, Getty slumped 12 3/4 to 151 3/4. Standard Oil of Ohio 7 to 73 3/4. Standard of Indiana 10 1/2 to 68 1/4. Natamco 6 to 65 3/8. Atlantic Richfield 6 5/8 to 102 1/8. Phillips Petroleum 6 3/4 to 61 1/4. Continental Oil 5 3/4 to 49 3/4. Superior Oil 11 3/4 to 274 3/8, and Murphy Oil 7 1/2 to 89 1/2.

Williams fell 5 1/4 to 68 1/8. IL and LVO Corp. announced the termination of merger discussions. LVO's stock fell 2 5/8 to 5 3/8.

Foster Wheeler slid 4 1/8 to 58. The company and Rayco Inc. said they reached an agreement in principle for Foster Wheeler to acquire all the outstanding stock of Rayco in exchange for common stock.

Burroughs, which received some adverse comment in a published

report, sagged 6 3/8 to 175 3/8.

Ramada Inns, the most active stock, fell 3 8 to 472.600 shares, big-block trading accounting for most of the volume.

Also active and in retreat were Kennecott Copper, down 3 to 43, Xerox 3 7/8 to 106 1/2, Mobile Oil 4 to 48 1/4, and International Paper 2 1/2 to 50 1/4.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index declined 2 1/2 to 94.46.

Japan Boosts Wheat Orders

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—Japan has ordered the world wheat market in force, placing orders for large quantities to supply home needs through September.

Most of the wheat was bought from Canada. Japan usually buys wheat on a week-to-week basis, but due to international currency uncertainties and tight world wheat supplies, Japanese sources said wheat orders have been placed to cover needs until September.

Japanese purchases of Canadian wheat for delivery from May through September are estimated at 33.6 million to 34.4 million bushels. Late yesterday the Canadian Wheat Board said it withdrew all export wheat offers until it is able to compile the volume of wheat sold to Japan.

U.S. wheat export sales to Japan are estimated at 3.5 million bushels for shipments starting in February and ending in May.

According to Agriculture Department sources, the Soviet Union has agreed to hold down the amount of U.S. wheat it will take until the next crop comes in later this year.

Meanwhile, U.S. wheat exporters are being urged to delay foreign deliveries to conserve the dwindling supply of bread grain, the Agriculture Department disclosed.

The department has estimated that the wheat reserve will be 210 million bushels next July 1. That would be less than half the wheat on hand last summer and the smallest stockpile since 1948. Exporters were told in recent weeks during "informal discussions" that they could help ease the supply situation by delaying deliveries.

Company Report

Security Pacific Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	\$13.5	\$14.86
Per Share	\$0.79	\$0.74
Profits (millions)	\$15.85	\$13.19
Per Share	\$0.79	\$0.65
Year		
Profits (millions)	\$60.08	\$57.22
Per Share	\$2.1	\$2.01
Profits (millions)	\$69.05	\$55.72
Per Share	\$2.95	\$2.73

a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing

interbank rates for the dollar here

Jan. 9, 1974

Today Prev. Chg.

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ster to (A) 2.357 2.315 -0.040

Belp. to (B) 42.54 42.415 -0.125

Deutsche mark 2.855 2.862 +0.007

Deutsche mark 2.855 2.862 +0.007

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Ford to Cut Back On Production in U.S. and Europe

DETROIT, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Ford Motor announced today that it is closing its St. Louis assembly plant, which builds Mercury cars, for two weeks this month and its Wixom, Mich., assembly plant, which builds the company's luxury cars, for one week later this month.

The St. Louis shutdown in the weeks of Jan. 14 and 25 will idle 2,700 workers while the Wixom layoff in the week of Jan. 28 will idle 4,800.

In the Netherlands, meanwhile, Ford's Dutch subsidiary said about half of its 1,450 workers will go on a three-day week for the next six weeks, cutting output of Cortina cars by 40 percent.

(Ford's plant in Genk, Belgium, will work a three-day week for the next two weeks because of the oil crisis and falling car sales, AP-DJ reported. Some 7,000 workers are affected.)

In Detroit, Ford said it will eliminate one shift in the St. Louis plant, a move which will idle indefinitely 1,500 workers.

The firm also will reduce production at Wixom by 25 percent, thus idling indefinitely 1,050 hourly workers.

The company said "the actions are to help bring production in line with inventory."

Renault Suspends Hires

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—Renault has suspended all hirings until further notice, company officials said today.

Rise in Cost of Oil Is Set at \$50 Billion

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ).—The non-Communist world will have to pay an additional \$50 billion this year to import its oil requirements, according to a confidential report prepared by the secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), it was learned today.

The report, sent to the governments of the 24 member nations, will be discussed by the OECD's balance-of-payments committee in Rome next week.

The OECD experts have also estimated that out of this sharply increased oil revenue, only between \$10 billion to \$20 billion will return to the major industrialized nations in the form of purchases of industrial plant and other capital goods.

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A special meeting of shareholders will be held on Jan. 24 to decide the next step.

One good idea led to another. A good idea in Canada led us to Milan.



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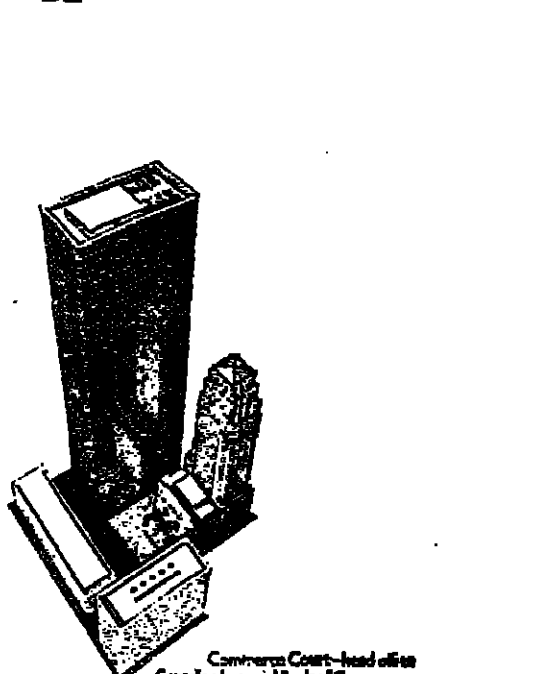
Today we have over 1500 branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and offices in Australia, Europe, Japan, London, the U.S.A. and throughout the Caribbean. We are one of the world's largest banks with over \$16 billion in assets.

We have seen a lot of small businesses become big businesses and a lot of good ideas become realities.

If you have a good idea, come and talk to us. We know what good ideas can lead to. That's how we became one of the world's largest banks.

For further information write to Dept. PH4, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, P.O. Box 408, 2 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3EU, or our head office—Commerce Court, Toronto M5L 1A2, CANADA.

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE



Euro Is Worth...

Jan. 9, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM 1.10 2.1721

French Fr. 2.5695 1.7225

Italian L. 2.5028 1.7225

Spanish Ptas. 2.1721 1.7225

Belgian B. 2.1721 1.7225

Dutch G. 2.1721 1.7225

Portuguese Esc. 2.1721 1.7225

Swiss Sfr. 2.1721 1.7225

A: Free B: Commercial

Weekly net asset value

on January 7, 1974

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$29.71

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$21.68

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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		200	4%	4%	4%
3% PakAm Air		124	37%	36%	35%
27. PakAm P 2	9	57	9%	9%	9%
5% PakAm 40b	5	57	13%	13%	13%

هكذا من الأعمال

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
3000	120.00	119.75	120.00	119.75	+0.25
3000	119.75	119.50	119.75	119.50	+0.25
3000	119.50	119.25	119.50	119.25	+0.25
3000	119.25	119.00	119.25	119.00	+0.25
3000	119.00	118.75	119.00	118.75	+0.25
3000	118.75	118.50	118.75	118.50	+0.25
3000	118.50	118.25	118.50	118.25	+0.25
3000	118.25	118.00	118.25	118.00	+0.25
3000	118.00	117.75	118.00	117.75	+0.25
3000	117.75	117.50	117.75	117.50	+0.25
3000	117.50	117.25	117.50	117.25	+0.25
3000	117.25	117.00	117.25	117.00	+0.25
3000	117.00	116.75	117.00	116.75	+0.25
3000	116.75	116.50	116.75	116.50	+0.25
3000	116.50	116.25	116.50	116.25	+0.25
3000	116.25	116.00	116.25	116.00	+0.25
3000	116.00	115.75	116.00	115.75	+0.25
3000	115.75	115.50	115.75	115.50	+0.25
3000	115.50	115.25	115.50	115.25	+0.25
3000	115.25	115.00	115.25	115.00	+0.25
3000	115.00	114.75	115.00	114.75	+0.25
3000	114.75	114.50	114.75	114.50	+0.25
3000	114.50	114.25	114.50	114.25	+0.25
3000	114.25	114.00	114.25	114.00	+0.25
3000	114.00	113.75	114.00	113.75	+0.25
3000	113.75	113.50	113.75	113.50	+0.25
3000	113.50	113.25	113.50	113.25	+0.25
3000	113.25	113.00	113.25	113.00	+0.25
3000	113.00	112.75	113.00	112.75	+0.25
3000	112.75	112.50	112.75	112.50	+0.25
3000	112.50	112.25	112.50	112.25	+0.25
3000	112.25	112.00	112.25	112.00	+0.25
3000	112.00	111.75	112.00	111.75	+0.25
3000	111.75	111.50	111.75	111.50	+0.25
3000	111.50	111.25	111.50	111.25	+0.25
3000	111.25	111.00	111.25	111.00	+0.25
3000	111.00	110.75	111.00	110.75	+0.25
3000	110.75	110.50	110.75	110.50	+0.25
3000	110.50	110.25	110.50	110.25	+0.25
3000	110.25	110.00	110.25	110.00	+0.25
3000	110.00	109.75	110.00	109.75	+0.25
3000	109.75	109.50	109.75	109.50	+0.25
3000	109.50	109.25	109.50	109.25	+0.25
3000	109.25	109.00	109.25	109.00	+0.25
3000	109.00	108.75	109.00	108.75	+0.25
3000	108.75	108.50	108.75	108.50	+0.25
3000	108.50	108.25	108.50	108.25	+0.25
3000	108.25	108.00	108.25	108.00	+0.25
3000	108.00	107.75	108.00	107.75	+0.25
3000	107.75	107.50	107.75	107.50	+0.25
3000	107.50	107.25	107.50	107.25	+0.25
3000	107.25	107.00	107.25	107.00	+0.25
3000	107.00	106.75	107.00	106.75	+0.25
3000	106.75	106.50	106.75	106.50	+0.25
3000	106.50	106.25	106.50	106.25	+0.25
3000	106.25	106.00	106.25	106.00	+0.25
3000	106.00	105.75	106.00	105.75	+0.25
3000	105.75	105.50	105.75	105.50	+0.25
3000	105.50	105.25	105.50	105.25	+0.25
3000	105.25	105.00	105.25	105.00	+0.25
3000	105.00	104.75	105.00	104.75	+0.25
3000	104.75	104.50	104.75	104.50	+0.25
3000	104.50	104.25	104.50	104.25	+0.25
3000	104.25	104.00	104.25	104.00	+0.25
3000	104.00	103.75	104.00	103.75	+0.25
3000	103.75	103.50	103.75	103.50	+0.25
3000	103.50	103.25	103.50	103.25	+0.25
3000	103.25	103.00	103.25	103.00	+0.25
3000	103.00	102.75	103.00	102.75	+0.25
3000	102.75	102.50	102.75	102.50	+0.25
3000	102.50	102.25	102.50	102.25	+0.25
3000	102.25	102.00	102.25	102.00	+0.25
3000	102.00	101.75	102.00	101.75	+0.25
3000	101.75	101.50	101.75	101.50	+0.25
3000	101.50	101.25	101.50	101.25	+0.25
3000	101.25	101.00	101.25	101.00	+0.25
3000	101.00	100.75	101.00	100.75	+0.25
3000	100.75	100.50	100.75	100.50	+0.25
3000	100.50	100.25	100.50	100.25	+0.25
3000	100.25	100.00	100.25	100.00	+0.25
3000	100.00	99.75	100.00	99.75	+0.25
3000	99.75	99.50	99.75	99.50	+0.25
3000	99.50	99.25	99.50	99.25	+0.25
3000	99.25	99.00	99.25	99.00	+0.25
3000	99.00	98.75	99.00	98.75	+0.25
3000	98.75	98.50	98.75	98.50	+0.25
3000	98.50	98.25	98.50	98.25	+0.25
3000	98.25	98.00	98.25	98.00	+0.25
3000	98.00	97.75	98.00	97.75	+0.25
3000	97.75	97.50	97.75	97.50	+0.25
3000	97.50	97.25	97.50	97.25	+0.25
3000	97.25	97.00	97.25	97.00	+0.25
3000	97.00	96.75	97.00	96.75	+0.25
3000	96.75	96.50	96.75	96.50	+0.25
3000	96.50	96.25	96.50	96.25	+0.25
3000	96.25	96.00	96.25	96.00	+0.25
3000	96.00	95.75	96.00	95.75	+0.25
3000	95.75	95.50	95.75	95.50	+0.25
3000	95.50	95.25	95.50	95.25	+0.25
3000	95.25	95.00	95.25	95.00	+0.25
3000	95.00	94.75	95.00	94.75	+0.25
3000	94.75	94.50	94.75	94.50	+0.25
3000	94.50	94.25	94.50	94.25	+0.25
3000	94.25	94.00	94.25	94.00	+0.25
3000	94.00	93.75	94.00	93.75	+0.25
3000	93.75	93.50	93.75	93.50	+0.25
3000	93.50	93.25	93.50	93.25	+0.25
3000	93.25	93.00	93.25	93.00	+0.25
3000	93.00	92.75	93.00	92.75	+0.25
3000	92.75	92.50	92.75	92.50	+0.25
3000	92.50	92.25	92.50	92.25	+0.25
3000	92.25	92.00	92.25	92.00	+0.25
3000	92.00	91.75	92.00	91.75	+0.25
3000	91.75	91.50	91.75	91.50	+0.25
3000	91.50	91.25	91.50	91.25	+0.25
3000	91.25	91.00	91.25	91.00	+0.25
3000	91.00	90.75	91.00	90.75	+0.25
3000	90.75	90.50	90.75	90.50	+0.25
3000	90.50	90.25	90.50	90.25	+0.25
3000	90.25	90.00	90.25	90.00	+0.25
3000	90.00	89.75	90.00	89.75	+0.25
3000	89.75	89.50	89.75	89.50	+0.25
3000	89.50	89.25	89.50	89.25	+0.25
3000	89.25	89.00	89.25	89.00	+0.25
3000	89.00	88.75	89.00	88.75	+0.25
3000	88.75	88.50	88.75	88.50	+0.25
3000	88.50	88.25	88.50	88.25	+0.25
3000	88.25	88.00	88.25	88.00	+0.25
3000	88.00	87.75	88.00	87.75	+0.25
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3000	86.50	86.25	86.50	86.25	+0.25
3000	86.25	86.00	86.25	86.00	+0.25
3000	86.00	85.75	86.00	85.75	+0.25
3000	85.75	85.50	85.75	85.50	+0.25
3000	85.50	85.25	85.50	85.25	+0.25
3000	85.25	85.00	85.25	85.00	+0.25
3000	85.00	84.75	85.00	84.75	+0.25
3000	84.75	84.50	84.75	84.50	+0.25
3000	84.50	84.25	84.50	84.25	+0.25
3000	84.25	84.00	84.25	84.00	+0.25
3000	84.00	83.75	84.00	83.75	+0.25
3000	83.75	83.50	83.75	83.50	+0.25
3000	83.50	83.25	83.50	83.25	+0.25
3000	83.25	83.00	83.25	83.00	+0.25
3000	83.00	82.75	83.00	82.75	+0.25
3000	82.75	82.50	82.75	82.50	+0.25
3000	82.50	82.25	82.50	82.25	+0.25
3000	82.25	82.00	82.25	82.00	+0.25
3000	82.00	81.75	82.00	81.75	+0.25
3000	81.75	81.50	81.75	81.50	+0.25
3000	81.50	81.25	81.50	81.25	+0.25
3000	81.25	81.00	81.25	81.00	+0.25
3000	81.00	80.75	81.00	80.75	+0.25
3000	80.75	80.50	80.75	80.50	+0.25
3000	80.50	80.25	80.50	80.25	+0.25
3000	80.25	80.00	80.25	80.00	+0.25
3000	80.00	79.75	80.00	79.75	+0.25
3000	79.75	79.50	79.75	79.50	+0.25
3000	79.50	79.25	79.50	79.25	+0.25
3000	79.25	79.00	79.25	79.00	+0.25
3000	79.00	78.75	79.00	78.75	+0.25
3000	78.75	78.50	78.75	78.50	+0.25
3000	78.50	78.25	78.50	78.25	+0.25
3000	78.25	78.00	78.25	78.00	+0.25
3000	78.00	77.75	78.00	77.75	+0.25
3000	77.75	77.50	77.75	77.50	+0.25
3000	77.50	77.25	77.50	77.25	+0.25
3000	77.25	77.00	77.25	77.00	+0.25
3000	77.00	76.75	77.00	76.75	+0.25
3000	76.75	76.50	76.75	76.50	+0.25
3000	76.50	76.25	76.50	76.25	+0.25
3000	76.25	76.00	76.25	76.00	+0.25
3000	76.00	75.75	76.00	75.75	+0.25
3000	75.75	75.50	75.75	75.50	+0.25
3000	75.50	75.25	75.50	75.25	+0.25
3000	75.25	75.00	75.25	75.00	+0.25
3000	75.00	74.75	75.00	74.75	+0.25
3000	74.75	74.50	74.75	74.50	+0.25
3000	74.50	74.25	74.50	74.25	+0.25
3000	74.25	74.00	74.25	74.00	+0.25
3000	74.00	7			

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

1973-74	Stocks and	Sls.
High, Low	Div. In S P/E	100s.


[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

			
Business Established 1818			
BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & Co.			
PRIVATE BANKERS			
NEW YORK • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS GRAND CAYMAN			
STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 31, 1973			
ASSETS			
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	\$105,839,917		
U.S. Government Securities, Direct and Guaranteed	54,580,737		
State, Municipal and Other Public Securities	81,443,796		
Loans and Discounts	204,881,130		
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	12,399,484		
Other Assets	24,731,439		
	<u>\$483,876,503</u>		
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	\$437,008,402		
Acceptances: Less Amount in Portfolio	13,286,090		
Other Liabilities	8,666,727		
Capital	8,000,000		
Surplus	18,905,284		
	<u>\$483,876,503</u>		
PARTNERS			
J. Eugene Banks	John C. Hanson	Thomas McCance	
Peter B. Bartlett	E. R. Harriman	L. J. Newquist	
Moreau D. Brown	Noah T. Herndon	Hector P. Prud'homme	
Walter H. Brown	Frank W. Hoch	William F. Ray	
Granger Costikyan	Stephen Y. Hord	Robert V. Roosa	
Alan Crawford, Jr.	R. L. Ireland III	L. Parks Shipley	
William R. Driver, Jr.	F. H. Kingsbury, Jr.	Maarten van Hengel	
Terrence M. Farley	Robert A. Lovett	John C. West	
Elbridge T. Gerry	John B. Madden	Laurence F. Whittemore	
Elbridge T. Gerry, Jr.		Knight Woolley	
LIMITED PARTNERS			
Louis Curtis	Gerry Brothers & Co.	W. Averell Harriman	Kate Ireland
COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES			
Deposit Accounts • Commercial Loans and Discounts			
Commercial Letters of Credit and Acceptances • Foreign Exchange			
Custody of Securities • Corporate Financial Counseling			
Investment Advisory Service			
Brokers for Purchase and Sale of Securities			
Members of Principal Stock Exchanges			
BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD.			
LONDON			
<small>Licensed as Private Bankers and subject to examination and regulation by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and by the Department of Banking of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Subject to supervision and examination by the Commissioner of Banks of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The facilities of the Chicago and St. Louis offices are limited to Investment Advisory and Brokerage Services.</small>			

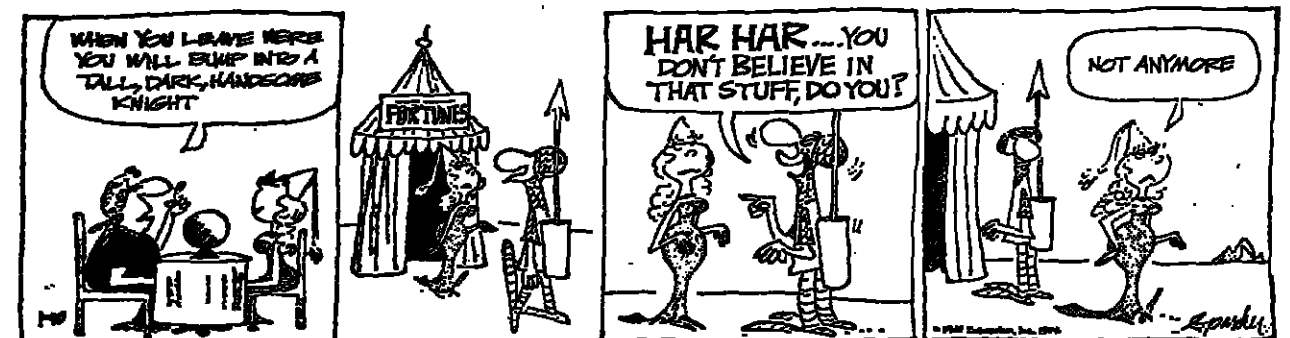
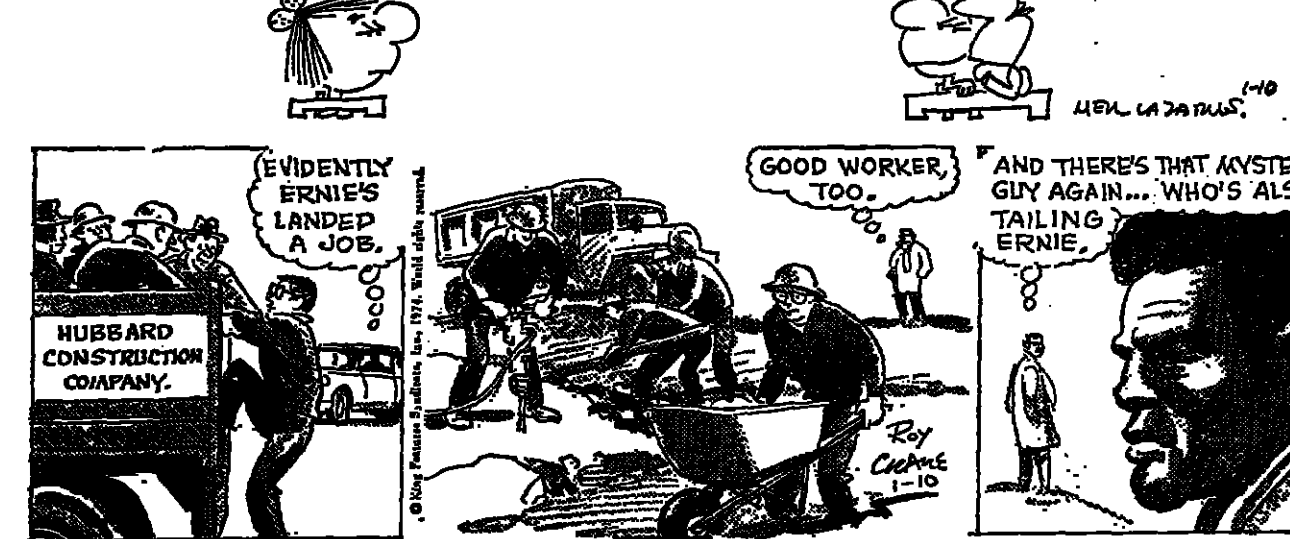
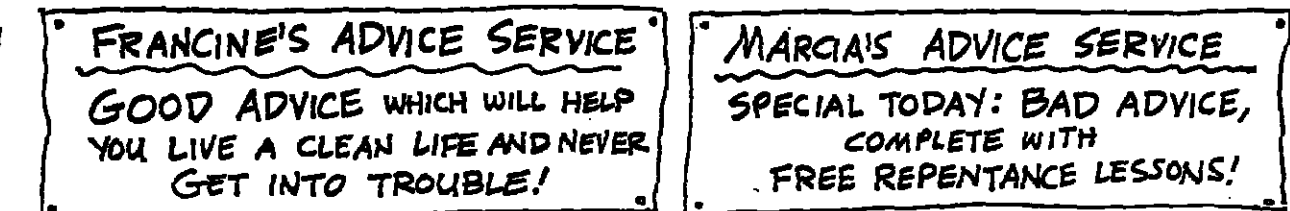
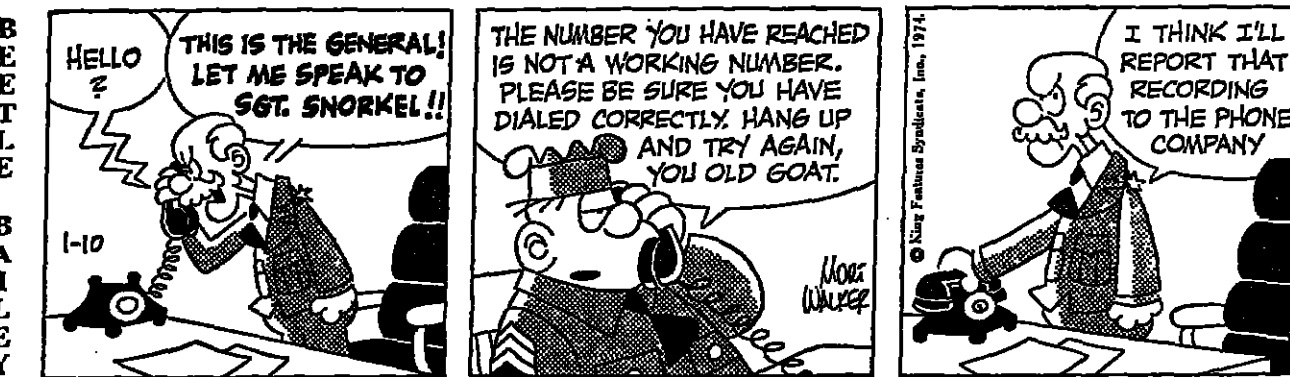
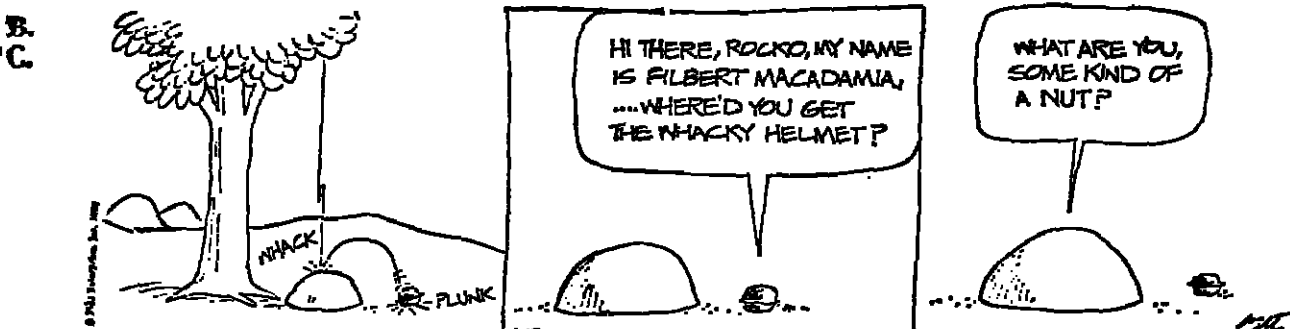
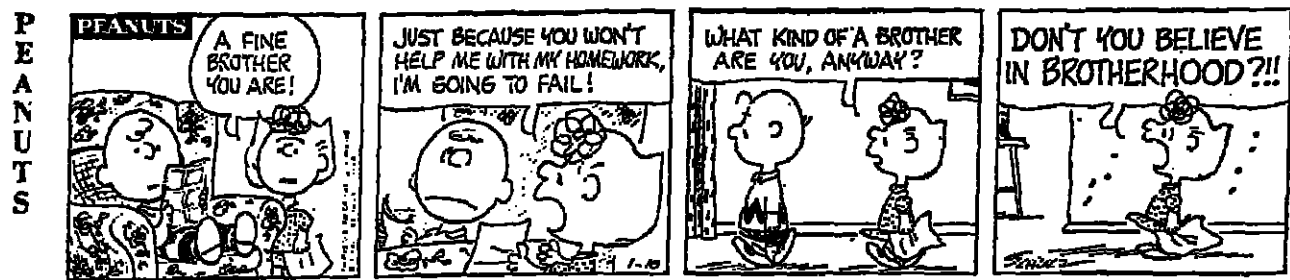
		High Low Last Chgs		Closing prices on Jan. 9, 1974			
8203 Albitol	5	17 1/2	17 1/2	High Low Last Chgs			
615 Acids Indt	1	12 1/2	12 1/2	458	459 +1/8		
928 Acids Lngt	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	210	210		
10275 Agnico	1	8 1/2	8 1/2	2019	2019		
1120 Alcan	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2017	2017		
4220 Alta Gas	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
252 Alco Cent	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
3003 Almirant	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
1028 Arque C pr	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
462 AFco A	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
1000 Bankef C	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	2019	2019		
1703 Bant H S	1	24 1/2	24 1/2	2019	2019		
10575 Bant S	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	2019	2019		
1001 Bnt Canad	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	2019	2019		
4242 Belim	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	2019	2019		
475 Belk Bros	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	2019	2019		
1457 Bovis Car	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
1268 BP Inc	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	2019	2019		
3253 Bralor	1	25 1/2	25 1/2	2019	2019		
1027 Bramble	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
1000 Brama	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	2019	2019		
4000 Brevin H	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
100 BC Forest	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
210 BC Phone	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
1000 Bldg	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
100 Burns Fds	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
2530 Can Div	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
30 Cal Pao	1	24 1/2	24 1/2	2019	2019		
6000 Camble	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	2019	2019		
3000 Canpac A	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
100 C Paks C	1	20 1/2	20 1/2	2019	2019		
1015 Can Perm	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
600 C Tang	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	2019	2019		
100 C Canby	1	20 1/2	20 1/2	2019	2019		
1000 C Imp Bank	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
5000 C Ind Gas	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
2452 Cdn Tire A	1	24 1/2	24 1/2	2019	2019		
610 C Utilities	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
1000 C Wm	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
615 Catalar	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
3045 Cat	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
30250 Chemdry	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	2019	2019		
4752 Chetier D	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
1000 C Holiday	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
3000 Con Bldg	1	20 1/2	20 1/2	2019	2019		
2000 Con Gold	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
2000 Con Gls	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	2019	2019		
European Gold Markets							
Jan. 9, 1974		Open Close N.C.					
London Fix	121.75	121.60	-2.50				
1000 Swiss Francs	121.75	121.60	-2.50				
Paris (12 1/2 Mil)	118.10	118.03	-0.05				
U.S. dollars per ounce.							
ELLIS AG ZUERICH							
Weinplatz 6							
Phone: 27 41 47 Telex: 53 941							
BROKERS FOR							
Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits							

J. Lyons & Company Limited
has acquired 83% of the outstanding shares
of
Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream Company
from
United Brands Company

*The undersigned initiated this transaction and
assisted in the negotiations.*

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

High	Low	Last	Cries	NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on Jan. 9, 1974	Stc	Stc
A	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	The following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	150 1/4	150 1/4	150 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	160 1/4	160 1/4	160 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	180 1/4	180 1/4	180 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	190 1/4	190 1/4	190 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	200 1/4	200 1/4	200 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	220 1/4	220 1/4	220 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	230 1/4	230 1/4	230 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	240 1/4	240 1/4	240 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	250 1/4	250 1/4	250 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	260 1/4	260 1/4	260 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	270 1/4	270 1/4	270 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	280 1/4	280 1/4	280 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	290 1/4	290 1/4	290 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	300 1/4	300 1/4	300 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	310 1/4	310 1/4	310 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	320 1/4	320 1/4	320 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	330 1/4	330 1/4	330 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	340 1/4	340 1/4	340 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	350 1/4	350 1/4	350 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	360 1/4	360 1/4	360 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	370 1/4	370 1/4	370 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	380 1/4	380 1/4	380 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	390 1/4	390 1/4	390 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	400 1/4	400 1/4	400 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	410 1/4	410 1/4	410 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	420 1/4	420 1/4	420 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	430 1/4	430 1/4	430 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	440 1/4	440 1/4	440 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
A	450 1/4	450 1/4	450 1/4	the following	4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the rarest defensive plays in the game is known as the Crocodile Coup. A defender with two non-touching honors must play second-hand high to swallow his partner's honor and insure himself of the lead. When the opportunity for this arises, as it did on the diagramed deal, it is usually missed.

One diamond is the orthodox opening bid with the South hand shown. One club is virtually as good, but South gives himself a rebid headache by the bidding happens to go one heart—one spade—game. As it was, West did overcall one club with one heart, and North and East each raised their partner's suits.

South pushed on to three clubs, a good decision, since two hearts would have succeeded without difficulty. West opened and cashed two heart winners. He followed with the spade ace. East encouraged with the spade nine, and the next spade lead was taken by the king.

A club to the ace showed the bad trump division, and the diamond ace was cashed. Three more rounds of trumps left the lead in dummy in this position:

NORTH
♠ 10
♥ 87
♦ 7
♣ 10

WEST
♠ J98
♥ J
♦ J
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ 7
♥ 7
♦ K93
♣ 7

South had two obvious tricks at this point, the diamond king and dummy's trump, but he needed three. He led a diamond, and ducked when East made the normal play of the six. West won and had to return a heart. This was ruffed in the dummy and East found himself squeezed—however he discarded, South had a ninth trick.

Notice the effect of the crocodile play of the diamond queen by East in the diagramed position. West's jack is swallowed by the Q-10, and whenever South does the defense must take two tricks to defeat the contract.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

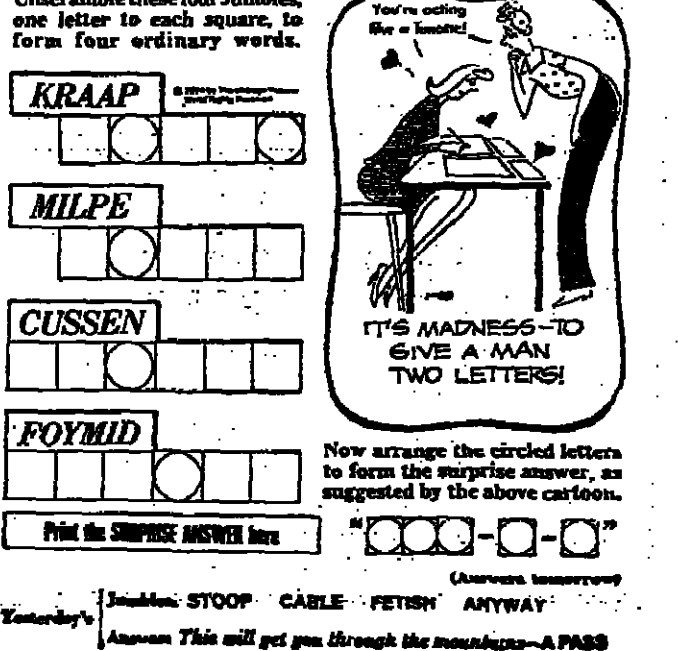
South West North East
1 ♣ 1 ♥ 2 ♣ 2 ♥
3 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BOOKS

ON CRIME WRITING
By Ross Macdonald. Capra Press, 45 pp. \$2.50.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF
By Ed McBain. Random House, 152 pp. \$5.95.

THE TURQUOISE LAMENT
By John D. Macdonald. Lippincott, 287 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Gerald Walker

TINKER to Evers to Chance made for a double play. Hammett to Chandler to Macdonald make for a triple strand in a single tradition in the so-called "hard-boiled" American mystery novel. Just how hard-boiled is one of the things Ross Macdonald discusses with lucidity and a kind of modest elegance in the first of two essays that constitute his small but valuable book, "On Crime Writing."

Dashiell Hammett's Sam Spade was not just tough, although he was for starters. "Sam Spade" was submerged and struggling in tragic life. Mr. Macdonald notes, accurately, as one expects from the most subtle currently practicing mystery novelist. . . . Spade was a less obvious projection of Hammett (who had been a private detective himself) than detective heroes usually are of their authors. Hammett had got his early romanticism under strict ironic control. He could see Spade from outside, without affection, perhaps with some bleak compassion. . . . Spade's deprivation of his full human heritage (in "The Maltese Falcon," turning his lover over to the police, reaching the falcon kidnapped of its jewels. . . .) his story tragedy, if there is such a thing as a deadpan tragedy. Hammett was the first American writer to use the detective-story for the purposes of a major novelist, to present a vision, blinding if disenchanted, of our lives."

Mr. Macdonald also discusses his immediate predecessor, Dashiell Hammett's successor, Raymond Chandler, for whom Robert Altman's updated, but spirit-true film version of "The Long Goodbye" has triggered if one can put it that way, a new surge of interest. . . . Mr. Chandler's now-famous prescription for Philip Marlowe: "Down these mean streets a man must go who is not himself mean, who is neither tarnished nor afraid. . . . The detective. . . is the hero, he is everything. . . . He must be the best man in his world and a good enough man for any world."

You read that and start to nod in agreement before Mr. Macdonald issues the caveat that Mr. Chandler's vision, though disenchanted, too, "lacks the tragic unity of Hammett's." Then, like the teacher of writing and literature that he used to be, Mr. Macdonald goes on to specifics. "No hero of serious fiction," he writes, "could act within a moral straitjacket requiring him to be consistently virtuous and unafraid. . . . The detective-as-deceiver is a backward step in the direction of sentimental romance, and an over-stylized world of good guys and bad guys."

Compared to the protagonists of Mr. Hammett and Mr. Chandler, Mr. Macdonald's own Lew Archer is, as he says, "a hero who sometimes verges on being an anti-hero." Or, to put it another way, Archer is more of the I-am-a-camera school of narrator, being not the point of focus, but the means. "An author's heavy investment in a narrator-hero can get in the way of the story and blur its meanings," Mr. Macdonald plainly observes, "as some of Mr. Walker wrote these reviews for the New York Times."

CROSSWORD

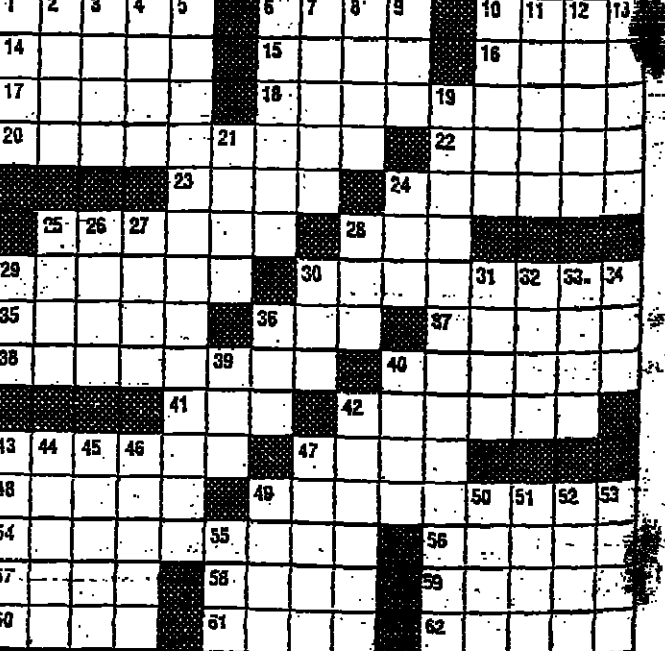
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Reason
6 Constructed
10 Scanty
14 Friendship
15 Chinese city
16 Area of Istanbul
17 Deep-sea
18 Pest at a concert
20 Prepare surgical tools
22 Foolish
23 Theater box
24 Film-festival city
25 of honor
26 Trifling sum
29 Jargon
30 Weighed carefully
32 Distribute
33 Dis-
37 Entire
38 G.I. happy time
40 City in Denmark
41 and hers
42 Thirty-Fr.
43 virgin
47 Map
48 Among Prefix

DOWN

1 Boys
2 Leave out
3 Yield
4 Roman road
5 Portrayer of Captain Hook
6 Speak ill of
7 Surprise
8 Be overfond of
9 Hurricane center
10 Ladle
11 Dud
12 Peace goddess
13 Martin and
14 Astor
19 "Clair de Lune" composer
21 Writer Anita
24 Cheat
25 hide (in bed)
26 Gudrun's husband
27 Cat's-paw
28 Tossport
29 Card game
30 Chum
31 Level
32 Lease
33 Gaelic
34 Color
36 City lines
39 Trouble
40 Danish money
42 Nasal
43 Stringed instruments
44 Final stanza
45 Beer mug
46 Coated iron
47 Monopolize
49 Brick made of clay and chalk
50 Flight acronym
51 Modified organism
52 Encourage
53 Fare
55 Campus in Troy, N. Y.



Sport Switches Allowed

Ruling on Amateurs Changed by NCAA

IN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association voted yesterday to permit an athlete to play at the college level in one sport and then switch to a professional sport in another.

The association voted to change its rule that forbade athletes from playing professional sports while still in college. The new rule allows a student athlete to play professional sports in one sport while still in college, provided he does not receive any money for playing.

The association also voted to change its rule that forbade athletes from playing professional sports in one sport and then switching to a different sport in college. The new rule allows a student athlete to play professional sports in one sport and then switch to a different sport in college, provided he does not receive any money for playing.

Turrall Sets Mark Again in Swimming

From Wire Dispatches
SYDNEY, Jan. 9.—Originally, Turrall, small and fragile, wasn't supposed to swim today's 1,500-meter freestyle at the New South Wales championships. But her form was good enough to win a record and she said she was tired.

Today, Australia's newest swimming sensation set her second world record of the week as she slashed 17 seconds off the 1,500-meter mark.

The wonder girl, swimming for the last 400 meters, clocked 43.2 seconds. Sunday night, the 5-foot-9-inch Turrall set an 800-meter freestyle mark with 8:50.1.

When Jenny set her 800 mark Sunday and the 1,500 record today, she was pushed all the way by her best friend and training partner, 16-year-old Sally Grier. But Miss Lockyer passed today's race so that she could concentrate on a 200-meter medley event.

With no one extending her, Turrall was two seconds off her record-setting 1,500-meter mark. Jenny covered the last two laps in 64.5 seconds each and later said that it was only when she heard the announcer "getting pretty excited" that she realized she was within reach of the record.

After the race, her coach, Forbes Carlile, said, "The incredible part about the swim was that she covered the first 400 in 4:31 and the last 400 in 4:24.3. It was an incredible effort."

Olympic swimmer Morrell Morris placed second, 40 meters behind Turrall.

Defeats Ajax, 1-0

Milan Takes Un-Super Game

MILAN, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Ladislav Blazek slammed home the ball to an empty net today to give Milan a 1-0 victory over Ajax Amsterdam in the first leg of Europe's first Super Cup soccer playoff.

The Cupwinners' Cup Trophy means seized the one opportunity to them in the second leg on a slippery, muddy San Siro Stadium turf before a sparse crowd of 10,000.

Ajax had dominated the second half until Bert Blomberg made a mistake near mid-field that allowed Chiraghi pass him to goal. Milan's Gey scored out.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games
Buffalo 100, Atlanta 86 (Caldwell 32, Miller 17, Smith 17, Rudeo 41, Gray 17)
New York 106, Chicago 80 (Dumars 31, Frazier 24, Love 18, Walker 18)
Golden State 104, Houston 89 (Berry Russell 20, Murphy 20, Johnson 18, Newton 18, Martin 18)
Seattle 94, Los Angeles 82 (Gonzalez 24, Glick 18, Goodrich 27, Price 20)
Portland 128, Phoenix 110 (Clyde 27, Frazier 27, Black 18, Archibald 17)



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Diamonds, Furs—Not Ali—Are Frazier Friends

Former Champs Fight Jan. 28

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Henry David Thoreau has warned us to beware of all enterprises that require new clothes, but the herald of Walden has never been Joe Frazier's favorite author. The former heavyweight champion of the world, whose next major enterprise is a 13-round match with Muhammad Ali, visited New York this week for a fitting of an ankle-length white tuxedo (he has a black one back home in Philadelphia). He was chic as a fire engine with his wide-brimmed hat of red felt, red turtle-neck, red shoes with three-inch heels and a suit of black-and-white pinstriped. On his left pinky was a cluster of 18 modest diamonds, on his right a solitaire that could once have been the eye of a pagan idol. His even teeth gleamed through a shaggy beard neatly trimmed. Even Solomon in all his glory, according to a reliable source, was not more festively arrayed.



MIRROR, MIRROR.—Former boxing champion Joe Frazier looks at his new white tuxedo in a mirror.

"Are you buying the coat?" he was asked. "Or is it a gift?" A few years ago when some furrier gave Joe Namath one as a promotion stunt, reporter Dick Young wrote, "I know wondrous what Joe said to do to get that mink coat."

"I'm buying it," Joe said emphatically.

"The way you dress," it was suggested, "nobody would suspect that you had ever lost the title. Lucky those burglars didn't get into your wardrobe. What's been going on with you guys? Eddie here gets fired by Norton and your gym gets burgled."

Brave Thieves
A recent dispatch from San Diego reported that Eddie Frazier, the trainer who got Ken Norton in shape to lose the late Joe's last March, had been dropped by Norton because he was spending too much time with Frazier. Frazier, who used to move into the Frazier camp shortly before Joe's big fights, has taken the place of the late Joe's last March, had been dropped by Norton because he was spending too much time with Frazier. Frazier, who used to move into the Frazier camp shortly before Joe's big fights, has taken the place of the late Joe's last March, had been dropped by Norton because he was spending too much time with Frazier.

"He says, 'Anybody brings you a rumor like that, tell them to talk to me.'"

"The burglars got more than \$100," Frazier said. "And they had about \$5,000 worth of more and recording equipment and stuff piled up to haul away when something scared 'em off. We got a phone answering gadget there. About 9:30 before going to bed, I called to see if there were any messages and the machine didn't answer. I called one of my trainers to go over and see what was wrong, because I knew I had switched the machine on. He called me back and told me the place was a mess."

There is hardly ever animosity between professionals fighting each other but Frazier has never concealed his dislike of Ali. It wasn't Frazier's fault that when he won title recognition by stopping Buster Mathis and Jimmy Ellis, Ali was exiled from boxing, under sentence as a draft dodger. But because Ali had never been beaten for the title, the public was reluctant to accept Frazier as champion.

Feeling that he was the champion and Ali the challenger when they fought in March of 1971, Frazier resented the 50-50 split of the \$5-million purse. He resents the way Ali, although whipped, had snatched him after the fight, the way Ali has always claimed victory. Now that they are both former champions, Joe can't very well complain about the terms this time—an \$850,000 guarantee for each against 32 1/2 percent of everything—but it reminds him that where Ali is concerned he has never got the champion's due.

Not on Terms
"We don't get along," he admitted. "If he'd only tell the truth, but what he says is all lies. And the worst of it is, some people believe him."

Tarkenton vs. Dolphin Safety Scott: A Matchup of Friends

By William N. Wallace

HOUSTON, Jan. 9 (NYT)—The most significant matchup in Sunday's Super Bowl game here will be Jake Scott, the free safety for the Miami Dolphins, and Fran Tarkenton, the Minnesota Vikings' quarterback. Scott will be deep in the Miami zone defense attempting to think right along with Tarkenton in the latter's play selection. He will try to pick the brains of the hero of his boyhood back in Athens, Ga., in the late 1960s.

Each spoke of the other today, fondly and respectfully. "When I was in seventh and eighth grade," Fran was the big hero on the Athens High School football team," said Scott. "In high school he was just like he is in the pros, a real leader. I knew his two brothers, the whole family. We played together. Years later he recruited me to go to the University of Georgia in Athens."

Said Tarkenton, five years the senior: "His mother taught me a course in college at Georgia, educational psychology. A brilliant woman. Athens was a small town. I remembered Jake from those kid football programs the 'TV man'."

He signed, I remember the Georgia coach I was with said: 'Gee, I wonder if he can make our team.'"

Makes It Big
Scott, on the scrappy side, was an All-Southeastern Conference defensive back as a sophomore, an all-American as a junior and then quit, playing one season (1969) for Vancouver in the Canadian League before becoming eligible for the National Football League the following season.

The Dolphins drafted him on the seventh round and he arrived in Miami along with Don Shula, the new coach. Shula immediately made him a regular and now he is an all-pro performer, voted the most valuable player in last year's Super Bowl.

Wood retired two seasons ago and is now a coach at San Diego. Scott in turn said, "Fran makes all the plays. He's a helluva man. He can turn a bad play into a good play just like that. You can't predict what he will do. That will make it tough on me. He has so many wrinkles. He is so tough to defend."

They have played against each other twice, last summer when the Vikings snapped the Dolphins' long victory streak by winning an exhibition game and in the 1972 season when Miami came from behind to edge Minnesota, 6-14.

The first score in the latter contest was a 56-yard touchdown pass, Tarkenton to John Gilliam. "We never give up plays like that," said Scott. "Our coverage broke down."

Whose fault was it? "The cornerback," said Scott, failing to specify which cornerback—Tim Foley or Curtis Johnson. "We're not going to give him a play like that on Sunday."

Six Players Chosen

Miami Dominates NFL Team

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—The Miami Dolphins took six positions and the Minnesota Vikings won the 23 places on the National Football League all-pro squad announced yesterday by the Associated Press.

O. J. Simpson of the Buffalo Bills was a unanimous choice in the voting by three panels of broadcasters and sports writers covering each of the 26 NFL teams.

Joining Simpson on the all-pro offensive team were four Miami players, Larry Little at guard, Larry Coker at tackle, back and Gary Yarbrough at the place-kicker. The Dolphins also placed two safeties, Dick Anderson and Jake Scott, on the all-pro defensive team.

Minnesota won three spots. Ron Yary repeated at offensive tackle while Alan Page, tackle, and Carl Eller, end, were named to the all-pro defense.

ABA Tams Sell Neumann to Stars

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—The Memphis Tams of the American Basketball Association have tried solving some of their many internal problems by trading Johnny Neumann and his five-year \$400,000 contract to the Utah Stars for three nonstarters—Glen Combs, a guard, and Ronnie Robinson and Mike Jackson, both forwards.

Neumann, a guard averaging 17 points a game, apparently was not playing the patterned offense coach, Bud Grant, had planned for the Utah Stars for three nonstarters—Glen Combs, a guard, and Ronnie Robinson and Mike Jackson, both forwards.

Neumann may find some confusion when he arrives in Salt Lake City because the Stars reportedly will be sold. Vince Boryla, the Stars' president, said the club owner, Bill Dwyer, wanted to sell the team because he planned to run for governor of Colorado. Dwyla, a Colorado businessman, purchased the ABA franchise in Los Angeles and moved it to Salt Lake City.

Vikings' Coach Says Roselle May Fine Him

HOUSTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Coach Bud Grant of the Minnesota Vikings said yesterday he has been threatened with a fine by NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle for his statements concerning the club's training facilities for Sunday's Super Bowl game against Miami.

"I've been threatened with fines by the commissioner," Grant said at a news conference yesterday. "It was passed on to me by Mr. (Jim) Kensil (league executive director) through Mr. (Jim) Flins (Viking general manager). The commissioner took a dim view of my observations."

Grant blasted the team's facilities at Delmar Field, a high school playing field in Houston. He blasted the commissioner for selecting that site as practice grounds for the world title game.

Prothro Named Chargers' Coach

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Tommy Prothro, former Los Angeles Rams and UCLA head coach, today was named head football coach of the San Diego Chargers, replacing Ron Walker who announced his resignation last night.

Prothro was fired by the Rams following the 1972 season after guiding the team to a 6-7-1 record. His two-year stint with the Rams produced a mark of 14-12-2.

He was fired at the conclusion of the 1972 season, although he still had three years to go on a five-year contract he signed with the late Rams' owner Dan Reeves. Prothro coached at UCLA the previous six seasons with a 41-18-3 record.

San Diego entered the 1973 season brimming with optimism under head coach Harland Svare, but a disastrous start brought Svare's decision to step down as coach and concentrate on his general manager's duties. Walker, an assistant on Svare's staff, was named to replace Svare for the remainder of the season.

ABA Standings

Bowling game against Miami.		Carolina		27	17	.614			
"I've been threatened with fines by the commissioner."		Carolina		25	18	.581	1 1/2		
Grant said at a news confer-		Virginia		12	28	.291	15 1/2		
		Memphis		11	33	.250	16 1/2		
		Western Conference							
		Boston		28	14	.667	0	1	1
		Milwaukee		26	16	.615	2	0	0
		Chicago		25	17	.597	3	0	0
		St. Louis		24	18	.571	4	0	0
		Cleveland		23	19	.543	5	0	0
		Detroit		22	20	.524	6	0	0
		Los Angeles		21	21	.500	7	0	0
		San Francisco		20	22	.476	8	0	0
		Dallas		19	23	.452	9	0	0
		Phoenix		18	24	.429	10	0	0
		Portland		17	25	.405	11	0	0
		Seattle		16	26	.385	12	0	0
		San Jose		15	27	.357	13	0	0
		Vancouver		14	28	.333	14	0	0
		Winnipeg		13	29	.310	15	0	0
		Calgary		12	30	.286	16	0	0
		Edmonton		11	31	.262	17	0	0
		Ottawa		10	32	.238	18	0	0
		Quebec		9	33	.214	19	0	0
		Montreal		8	34	.190	20	0	0
		Toronto		7	35	.167	21	0	0
		Winnipeg		6	36	.143	22	0	0
		Vancouver		5	37	.119	23	0	0
		Calgary		4	38	.095	24	0	0
		Edmonton		3	39	.071	25	0	0
		Ottawa		2	40	.048	26	0	0
		Quebec		1	41	.024	27	0	0
		Montreal		0	42	.000	28	0	0
		Toronto		0	43	.000	29	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	44	.000	30	0	0
		Vancouver		0	45	.000	31	0	0
		Calgary		0	46	.000	32	0	0
		Edmonton		0	47	.000	33	0	0
		Ottawa		0	48	.000	34	0	0
		Quebec		0	49	.000	35	0	0
		Montreal		0	50	.000	36	0	0
		Toronto		0	51	.000	37	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	52	.000	38	0	0
		Vancouver		0	53	.000	39	0	0
		Calgary		0	54	.000	40	0	0
		Edmonton		0	55	.000	41	0	0
		Ottawa		0	56	.000	42	0	0
		Quebec		0	57	.000	43	0	0
		Montreal		0	58	.000	44	0	0
		Toronto		0	59	.000	45	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	60	.000	46	0	0
		Vancouver		0	61	.000	47	0	0
		Calgary		0	62	.000	48	0	0
		Edmonton		0	63	.000	49	0	0
		Ottawa		0	64	.000	50	0	0
		Quebec		0	65	.000	51	0	0
		Montreal		0	66	.000	52	0	0
		Toronto		0	67	.000	53	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	68	.000	54	0	0
		Vancouver		0	69	.000	55	0	0
		Calgary		0	70	.000	56	0	0
		Edmonton		0	71	.000	57	0	0
		Ottawa		0	72	.000	58	0	0
		Quebec		0	73	.000	59	0	0
		Montreal		0	74	.000	60	0	0
		Toronto		0	75	.000	61	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	76	.000	62	0	0
		Vancouver		0	77	.000	63	0	0
		Calgary		0	78	.000	64	0	0
		Edmonton		0	79	.000	65	0	0
		Ottawa		0	80	.000	66	0	0
		Quebec		0	81	.000	67	0	0
		Montreal		0	82	.000	68	0	0
		Toronto		0	83	.000	69	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	84	.000	70	0	0
		Vancouver		0	85	.000	71	0	0
		Calgary		0	86	.000	72	0	0
		Edmonton		0	87	.000	73	0	0
		Ottawa		0	88	.000	74	0	0
		Quebec		0	89	.000	75	0	0
		Montreal		0	90	.000	76	0	0
		Toronto		0	91	.000	77	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	92	.000	78	0	0
		Vancouver		0	93	.000	79	0	0
		Calgary		0	94	.000	80	0	0
		Edmonton		0	95	.000	81	0	0
		Ottawa		0	96	.000	82	0	0
		Quebec		0	97	.000	83	0	0
		Montreal		0	98	.000	84	0	0
		Toronto		0	99	.000	85	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	100	.000	86	0	0
		Vancouver		0	101	.000	87	0	0
		Calgary		0	102	.000	88	0	0
		Edmonton		0	103	.000	89	0	0
		Ottawa		0	104	.000	90	0	0
		Quebec		0	105	.000	91	0	0
		Montreal		0	106	.000	92	0	0
		Toronto		0	107	.000	93	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	108	.000	94	0	0
		Vancouver		0	109	.000	95	0	0
		Calgary		0	110	.000	96	0	0
		Edmonton		0	111	.000	97	0	0
		Ottawa		0	112	.000	98	0	0
		Quebec		0	113	.000	99	0	0
		Montreal		0	114	.000	100	0	0
		Toronto		0	115	.000	101	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	116	.000	102	0	0
		Vancouver		0	117	.000	103	0	0
		Calgary		0	118	.000	104	0	0
		Edmonton		0	119	.000	105	0	0
		Ottawa		0	120	.000	106	0	0
		Quebec		0	121	.000	107	0	0
		Montreal		0	122	.000	108	0	0
		Toronto		0	123	.000	109	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	124	.000	110	0	0
		Vancouver		0	125	.000	111	0	0
		Calgary		0	126	.000	112	0	0
		Edmonton		0	127	.000	113	0	0
		Ottawa		0	128	.000	114	0	0
		Quebec		0	129	.000	115	0	0
		Montreal		0	130	.000	116	0	0
		Toronto		0	131	.000	117	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	132	.000	118	0	0
		Vancouver		0	133	.000	119	0	0
		Calgary		0	134	.000	120	0	0
		Edmonton		0	135	.000	121	0	0
		Ottawa		0	136	.000	122	0	0
		Quebec		0	137	.000	123	0	0
		Montreal		0	138	.000	124	0	0
		Toronto		0	139	.000	125	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	140	.000	126	0	0
		Vancouver		0	141	.000	127	0	0
		Calgary		0	142	.000	128	0	0
		Edmonton		0	143	.000	129	0	0
		Ottawa		0	144	.000	130	0	0
		Quebec		0	145	.000	131	0	0
		Montreal		0	146	.000	132	0	0
		Toronto		0	147	.000	133	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	148	.000	134	0	0
		Vancouver		0	149	.000	135	0	0
		Calgary		0	150	.000	136	0	0
		Edmonton		0	151	.000	137	0	0
		Ottawa		0	152	.000	138	0	0
		Quebec		0	153	.000	139	0	0
		Montreal		0	154	.000	140	0	0
		Toronto		0	155	.000	141	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	156	.000	142	0	0
		Vancouver		0	157	.000	143	0	0
		Calgary		0	158	.000	144	0	0
		Edmonton		0	159	.000	145	0	0
		Ottawa		0	160	.000	146	0	0
		Quebec		0	161	.000	147	0	0
		Montreal		0	162	.000	148	0	0
		Toronto		0	163	.000	149	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	164	.000	150	0	0
		Vancouver		0	165	.000	151	0	0
		Calgary		0	166	.000	152	0	0
		Edmonton		0	167	.000	153	0	0
		Ottawa		0	168	.000	154	0	0
		Quebec		0	169	.000	155	0	0
		Montreal		0	170	.000	156	0	0
		Toronto		0	171	.000	157	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	172	.000	158	0	0
		Vancouver		0	173	.000	159	0	0
		Calgary		0	174	.000	160	0	0
		Edmonton		0	175	.000	161	0	0
		Ottawa		0	176	.000	162	0	0
		Quebec		0	177	.000	163	0	0
		Montreal		0	178	.000	164	0	0
		Toronto		0	179	.000	165	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	180	.000	166	0	0
		Vancouver		0	181	.000	167	0	0
		Calgary		0	182	.000	168	0	0
		Edmonton		0	183	.000	169	0	0
		Ottawa		0	184	.000	170	0	0
		Quebec		0	185	.000	171	0	0
		Montreal		0	186	.000	172	0	0
		Toronto		0	187	.000	173	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	188	.000	174	0	0
		Vancouver		0	189	.000	175	0	0
		Calgary		0	190	.000	176	0	0
		Edmonton		0	191	.000	177	0	0
		Ottawa		0	192	.000	178	0	0
		Quebec		0	193	.000	179	0	0
		Montreal		0	194	.000	180	0	0
		Toronto		0	195	.000	181	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	196	.000	182	0	0
		Vancouver		0	197	.000	183	0	0
		Calgary		0	198	.000	184	0	0
		Edmonton		0	199	.000	185	0	0
		Ottawa		0	200	.000	186	0	0
		Quebec		0	201	.000	187	0	0
		Montreal		0	202	.000	188	0	0
		Toronto		0	203	.000	189	0	0
		Winnipeg		0	204	.000	190	0	0
		Vancouver		0	205	.000	191	0	0
		Calgary		0	206	.000	192	0	0
		Edmonton		0	207	.000	193	0	0
		Ottawa		0	208	.000	194	0	0

owner, Charles O. Finley,	ence yesterday. "It was passed	Utah	23	15	.605		Toronto	19	14	45	148
that man is useless. If the	on to me by Mr. (Jim) Kroski	Indiana	22	16	.562	1 1/2	N.Y. Rangers	12	33	9	141
Memphis franchise goes bad, I	(league executive director)	San Antonio	18	21	.455	6 1/2	Buffalo	22	22	55	133
hope the fans won't blame the		Denver	19	20	.475	6	Detroit	15	20	34	139
		San Diego	18	26	.409	9	N.Y. Islanders...	8	29	11	27

Tuesday's Game
New York 106, Virginia 101 (Roche 26, Paulis 23, Cerrito 36, Saklin 11).

NHL Standings

ortedly will be sold. Vince Cordia, the Stars' president, said he is a club owner. Bill Daniels, who wanted to sell the team because

Grant blasted the team's facilities at Delmar Field, a high school playing field in

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

Los Angeles 4, Winnipeg 1 (Ward,

Atlanta	16	16	9	38	131
Minnesota	15	17	8	38	117
Los Angeles	14	18	10	38	125
Pittsburgh	10	23	5	25	94
California	8	26	5	25	91

planned to run for governor Colorado. Daniels, a Colorado	Houston. He blasted the commissioner for selecting that site	Venerable, Service, Grattan.	Tuesday's Games
	Houston 6, Edmonton 2 (Hines, Mark	Howe, Hall 2, Sherrit, Hughes; Lunde	St. Louis 3, Vancouver 1 (Sather, An-

Tuesday's Games
St. Louis 2, Vancouver 1 (Sather, Anzani, Plante; Lemieux).
Los Angeles 3, New York Islanders 1 (Goring, Widig, St. Marzelle; Basmag).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games
Los Angeles 4, Winnipeg 1 (Ward, Venerum; Service; Gratton).
Houston 4, Edmonton 2 (Ridina, Mark Howe, Hall 2, Sherriff, Hughes; Landa 2).
Edmonton 2, New England 3 (Reddy, King; Kelly; Williams, Byrne).
Cleveland 6, Chicago 6.

World Cup Giant Slalom

Italian Girl Ski Winner, Barbara Cochran Is 2d

LES GETS, France, Jan. 9 (AP).—Today was the turn of the Italian girl ski star, Claudia Giordani, 18-year-old daughter of a sports reporter, swept to world prominence by beating the international elite of women skiers in a World Cup giant slalom here.

Miss Giordani beat America's Olympic gold medalist, Barbara Cochran, by twelve hundredths of a second to win the first major race of her career and join the top contenders for next month's world championships in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

It was the second time in two days that the American women's team—and a Cochran—had to contend with a second place. Barbara's younger sister, Lindy, was runner-up to West Germany's Christa Zechmeister in yesterday's special slalom.

Miss Giordani twisted down the unusually steep and tricky course of 1,270 meters and 51 gates in 1 minute 15.57 seconds to give the Italian women's team its first international victory of the season. It was a fitting revenge for the Italian women's fiasco in yesterday's slalom, when all but two of the Italian squad abandoned or were disqualified, and none finished better than 35th.

Last Tuesday, the Italian men overcame the ski world by capturing the top five places in a World Cup giant slalom.

Barbara Cochran was second in 1:19.49, followed by Liechtenstein's Hannu Wenzel, 1:19.53, West Germany's Traudi Tretschl, fourth in 1:20.48 and Austria's Irmgard Lukasser, fifth in 1:20.67.

Annemarie Proell-Moser, the World Cup leader with 121 points, failed to gain on her rivals as she finished 10th. Miss Tretschl's third place in cup standings with 62 points, four less than Canada's Kathy Kremer.

Claudia greeted her victory with a shrug of her shoulders, but chief Italian trainer Bruno Angelini was elated.

"Claudia has now become a dangerous threat to all the SKI THUNDERBOLTS."

College Basketball

East
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 61, Bowling Green 43.
American Int. 73, North Adams 43.
Duquesne 68, American U. 58.
St. John's (N.Y.) 59, Boston 58.
Penn. 41, Temple 42.
Utopia 57, Moravian 45.
South
Virginia 91, Wake Forest 54.
Bennett 73, Alabama 57.
Midwest
Indiana 71, Miami (Ohio) 68.
Marquette 80, San Diego St. 66.
Detroit 54, Minnesota 52.
Southwest
TCU 73, Houston Baptist 64.
Lamar U. 69, Lubbock Christian 59.
Arkansas 59, Tulane 57.
West
Seattle 70, Seattle Pac. 66.
Irvine 81, Berkeley 79.

Russia Defeats Minor Leaguers, Also Wins Dispute

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Soviet ice hockey team defeated the New Haven Nighthawks of the American Hockey League, 8-5, last night before a sellout crowd of 4,855, but not before an international incident was narrowly averted.

The Russians held a 3-1 lead at the 4 minute 32 second mark of the second period when referee Terry Pierce called a delay of game penalty on Soviet goaltender Aleksandr Sidelnikov for deliberately pinning the puck against the board with his skate.

At this point, Soviet coach Vaseyolod Bobrov informed Pierce he would not let his team continue and claimed, "Under international rules, which we have been playing for 20 years or so, that is not a penalty. When we played Team Canada last year we had no such problem."

Jack Butterfield, AHL president, was summoned to the official scorer's table and eight minutes later, Butterfield overruled the referee's penalty decision.

Butterfield explained: "They (the Soviets) were threatening to pick up their marbles and go home. I really had no choice. The building was sold out. It was only an exhibition game, not under AHL jurisdiction. I tried to handle it diplomatically by having the public address announcer explain it was a misinterpretation of international rules."

Although the Nighthawks rallied and tied the score 3-2 midway in the middle period, the Russians quickly took charge of the game when New Haven switched goaltenders from Graham Parsons to Lyle Carter at that point. Boris Mikhailov then scored two goals to give the Soviet Union a lead it never relinquished.

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the Alvin Ailey city center dance theatre

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établi à l'ordre du Palais des Sports, et une enveloppe timbrée à votre Nom

PRIX 40 F Place Face-35 F Place 25 F

25 F Balcon 15 F Balcon 25 F

DATES

1er choix

2e choix

3e choix

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